

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 23, 1911

NUMBER 4

Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

PROVIDENCE Roving Machinery, with their Patented Improvements.

WHITIN Cards, Drawings, Railways, Combers, Silver and Ribbon Lap Machines, Spinning, Twisters, Spoolers, Reels, Looms, Quillers.

CRAMER Air Conditioning System for Humidifying, Ventilating and Air Cleaning.

CRAMER Automatic Regulators for any make of Humidifying and Heating Systems.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery; Card-Grinders; Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery; Nappers; Dye House Machinery; Power Plants; Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

STUART W. CRAMER
ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete
Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills

1911 PROSPERITY

The first 5 weeks in 1911 brought us orders for 10,128 Northrop looms.

About four-fifths of these are to replace old looms; nearly all are for mills in the North.

They include looms for weaving a wide range of fabrics and of highest quality.

The best Northrop loom bobbins and shuttles are made by the Northrop loom manufacturers. Look for our name on your shuttles and bobbins.

DRAPER COMPANY
HOPEDALE, MASS.

J. D. CLOUDMAN, Southern Agent

40 South Forsyth St.

ATLANTA, GA.



Send a Messenger

We have heard machinery manufacturers of New England say that they did not need to advertise in the South as their Southern representatives visited the mills. They apparently did not realize the vast difference in the area covered by the Southern cotton mills and those of New England.

A salesman can travel from Boston and visit any New England mill and return the same day. By reason of the excellent railroad service and the trolley systems he may visit many mills in one day.

A southern salesman can reach Boston in the same length of time it takes him to travel the length of North Carolina, and by reason of poor train schedules, he frequently is limited to one mill per day. It is very expensive to reach isolated mills and good business is frequently lost by neglecting them.

By hard traveling a salesman might visit all of the mills of the South in six months, but very few attempt this.

Why not send a messenger to every mill in the South every week? Let the Southern Textile Bulletin be your messenger and you will get results.

The mill people of the South read the weekly textile journals which carry the news of the mills and they will read your advertisement every week if it is carried by the

**Southern
Textile Bulletin**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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HELINDONE COLORS

THIOGENE COLORS
INDIGO M L B

MANUFACTURED BY

Farbwerke vorm Meister, Lucius & Bruening

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Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the

Metallic Drawing Rolls

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery.

**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.**

SAVES

**Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
Power, Waste and Wear.**

1-3 Less Weight Required

Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Felton's Brushes



are the ones you want.



They will save money for you.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

S. A. Felton & Son Co.,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Electricity in the South

Address by George Westinghouse before Southern Commercial Congress

As a result of the development of the alternating current and of years of experience in the manufacture of electric-transformers and of insulators for supporting electric conductors, power is now successfully transmitted by alternating current over distances of 200 miles or more. Thus water-power in almost inaccessible places awaits only the coming of engineers and of capital to be made available for industrial trial purposes.

It is estimated by those who have made a study of the sources of water-power of the Appalachian Mountains that there can ultimately be developed from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 horsepower during the dry season of the year, and a much larger quantity at other times. This great water-power is brought by nature to your mountains and hills in widely varying quantities and will continue

ing. Electricity is a universal means of applying power for doing the physical work of the world. It is effective, not only in the application, but in the production of power. Less coal is required for producing electric power on a large scale than is required when many individual engines of smaller size are used. Water-powers which otherwise would be unavailable are made useful for supplying power to distant cities, and even a mill located at a waterpower will give better service when it uses the electric drive. Electricity affords a simpler, better way of doing many things with which we are familiar, and it also makes possible new methods and

and insure the safety and health of employes, thus securing a freedom and an excellence which is impossible without electricity.

The oppressive heat of the summer months in the South can be made tolerable by cooling devices and fans operated by electricity, and electric heaters, which are always ready for instantaneous service, can be used during the short intervals in the winter when artificial heat is necessary for comfort or health.

Furthermore, the use of electricity will conserve the coal deposits of the world for those industrial processes in the performance of which it may always be an indispensable element. To illustrate

the South, which has almost everything before it in the matter of industrial affairs requiring the aid of modern achievement, by foresight and by promptly grasping the opportunities which are presented to it, hasten its industrial development, increase its wealth, improve the health of its people and increase their happiness?

Truly, here are subjects not to be circumscribed by the wisdom and judgment of one man, but calling for the united counsel and effort of the wisest and best among us—requiring not merely the knowledge of the scientist, the skill of the engineer and the wealth of the capitalist, but also the broad view, the enlightened experience and the high endeavor of our greatest statesmen.

In the development and utilization of the energy of waterfalls, the South has already taken a leading



HOSKINS MILL OR MILL NO. 2 OF CHADWICK-HOSKINS CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

indefinitely; but the maximum and minimum flow of the waters of your rivers can be affected by the works of man and by a wise conservation of your forests.

Notwithstanding our familiarity with the present uses of electricity, few of us really comprehend how universal and fundamental is the part which electricity is destined to assume in the life of future generations. Nothing else can convey, distribute and apply power in a way which compares with electricity. From one dynamo can be taken the power for operating the telephone and the telegraph, the power for lighting, the power for operating street cars and railroad trains, the power for operating mills and factories and mines, the power for electro-chemistry, the power for heat-

new developments which without it would be impossible.

With electric power the mill can draw its energy from any stream within a radius of a hundred miles or more; it may be located on high and healthful ground, on the outskirts of an established town or city where labor is plentiful and transportation facilities are the best.

In the plan and design of the mill itself, there is no longer the necessity of arranging buildings and machinery to be operated from great belts and long shafting, taking power from a single source; but individual motors in each department, or on each machine or loom, enable the whole plant to be laid out so as to give economy in construction, convenience in handling materials,

what a conservator of the coal resources of the country water-power may prove, I will only mention that to produce for ten hours each day from coal the five million horsepower which may be developed from Southern waterpowers, would require, with the most efficient kinds of engines, not less than twenty-five million tons of coal annually. If there were no water-power available, methods would be adopted for producing power and conserving heat, which would effect a saving of over one-half of the coal now consumed in the world. Here is a field for agitation against waste of our natural resources surpassing all others in importance.

Now, what is the significance to the South of these facts? How can

position, and the industrial benefits thereof are so widely and favorably known that no argument is now needed to justify the work already done or to point out the great and lasting benefits to be derived from its extension.

Any address on electricity in the South would be incomplete without an expression of high appreciation of the work of the Southern Power Co., begun by Dr. Wylie and developed to its present stage by the Messrs. Duke.

This is the largest power-transmission system in the South, and is among the most extensive and important in the country. It is not a simple transmission line from a single power house to a single mill or city, but an extensive system

(Continued on page 14)

Electric Drive in Textile Mills

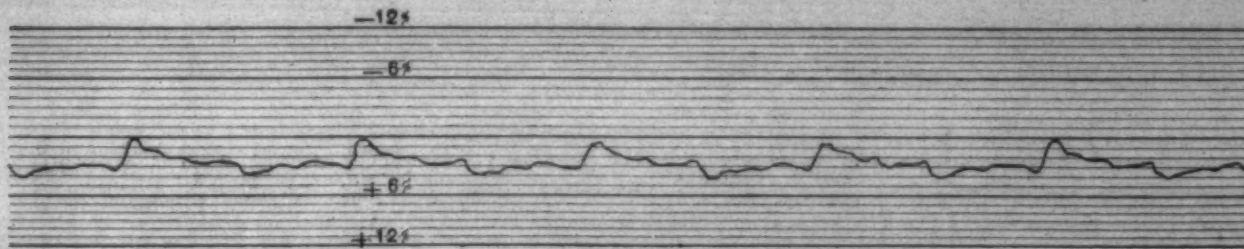
(Continued from last week)

Figs. 42 to 44 show very badly perturbed speeds. These represent the three main line shafts on which the entire machinery of a large mill depends. This speed variation is caused by bad belting and excessive end play in the shafts, causing crowning and slacking of the belts alternately.

These curves show the insufficiency of counted speeds where instantaneous variation is neglected. The highest point of the curve shows the maximum at which the

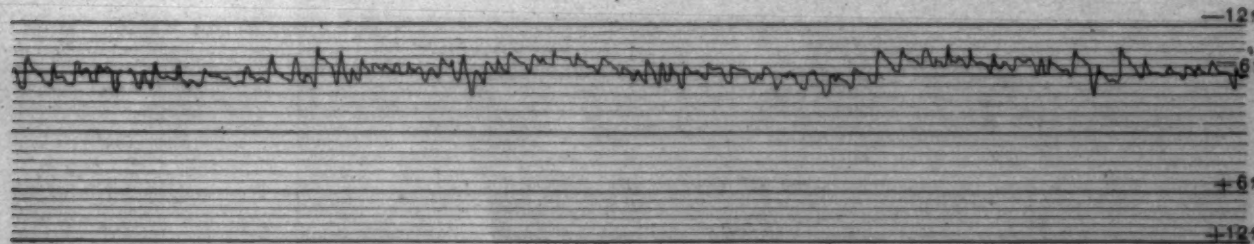
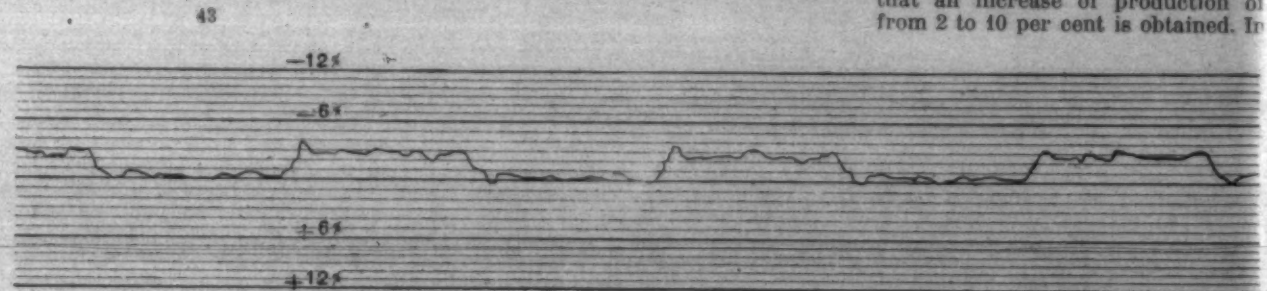
BY A. L. MILMOW Before AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

all cases be regarded as of paramount importance, the most vital advantage being an increased pro-



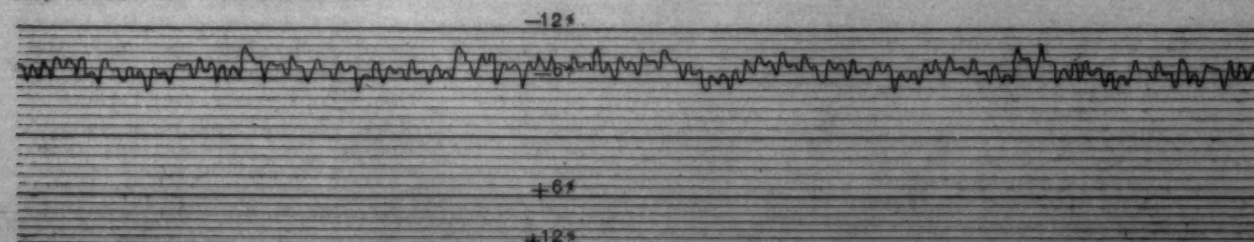
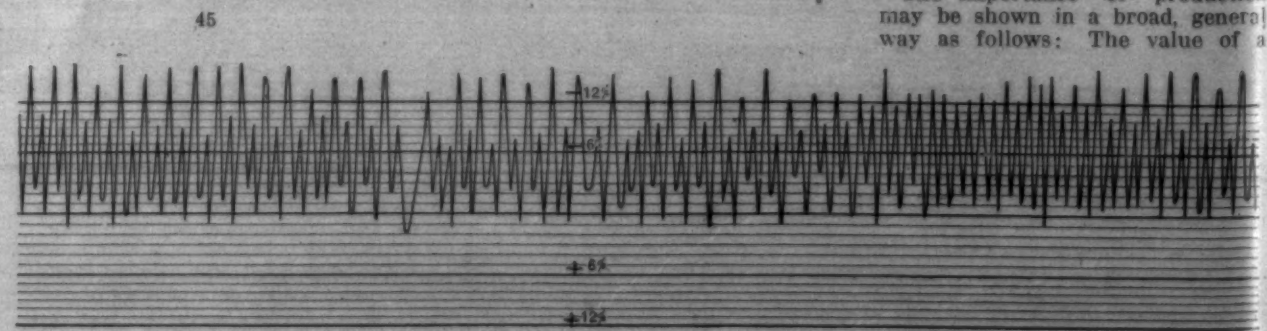
work will run and all below that represents a loss of production. As a matter of interest the curves, Figs. 45 to 51, are shown. These illustrate an extremely bad speed condition of which the mill manager has been ignorant, and the mill has never been able to get out a good production.

In the territory of the larger hydroelectric systems the total number of mills operated consume a large amount of power. Each mill comprised in the group uses a rela-



tively small proportion of the power furnished by the system. It is therefore possible to throw off or on many motors, or, indeed, many of the entire mills without disturbing the speed of the system. This is not the case in a mechanically driven mill, where even a small part of the machinery represents a good percentage of the total load of the engine.

In the converted mill, driven from a hydroelectric station, one of two results are always brought about. If the original production is maintained the amount of power necessary is reduced. This should not in



duct from the mill, which it has been shown can be obtained through electric drive. This has actually been obtained in nearly every case that has come under my observation.

In mills only very roughly converted, where surplus power is taken, and where the old uneconomical arrangement is left intact so that the steam may be used when the electric power is temporarily shut off, all carefully kept records show that an increase of production of from 2 to 10 per cent is obtained. In

new mills especially constructed for electric drive the higher of these figures should obtain. This increase is brought about by two things. First, proper balancing of the work and next, the application of motive power directly to the work it is to drive, and the fact that this motive power has a constant speed value, both instantaneously and continuously.

The importance of production may be shown in a broad, general way as follows: The value of a

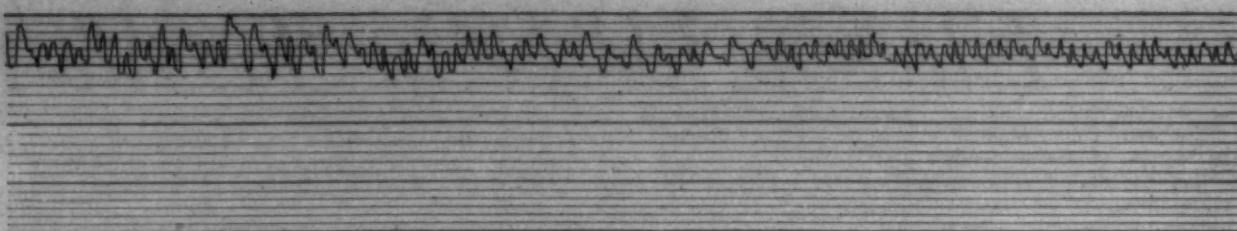
mill's product per annum is about equal to its capital stock. The cost of manufacture, with many variations for the class of work, may be taken proportionately about as follows:

Cotton, 60 per cent; power, 4 per cent; all other costs, 36 per cent and the power cost, as a total is from 3 to 6 per cent of the total market value of the product. Thus assuming the cost of a 5000 spindle mill as \$100,000, its product in a year will be worth, roughly, \$100,000 and its power bills say \$5,000. If

the product of this mill could be increased 10 per cent the gross value of this increase of product would be \$10,000 of which the only cost would be cotton and power and some labor. The most costly operations of labor are paid by the day and effect no increase.

Allowing, however, for some increased labor cost we have as the total cost of extra production:

Cotton, 60 per cent; power, 4 per



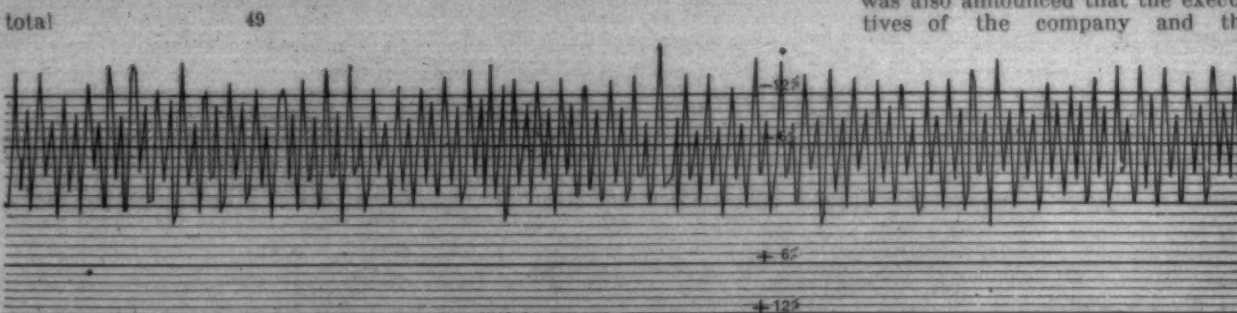
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Income from sales, \$2,122,330.35; income from other sources, \$78,947.41; gross income, \$2,201,277.76; cost—materials, labor, supplies, etc., \$1,088,560.94; total gross income, \$217,716.82; current interest and general expenses, \$86,491.41; net earnings, \$131,235.41; deduct interest on bonds of constituent companies, including first mortgage bonds of Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., \$103,750, leaving \$27,485.41. It was also announced that the executives of the company and the

cent, and labor, 3 per cent, or a total of 67 per cent and a net profit of \$3,300 per year, or two-thirds of the total cost of the power, thus nearly eliminating the power bill.

On account of the steadiness of the speed of the electric drive the machinery will suffer less deterioration than if run at even lower speeds with the steam drive.

It is very proper and very necessary to take all of these points into account as having a direct bearing on the cost of steam power.



50

Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Co., mill architects and engineers, Boston, are conducting a critical analysis of all the plants of the corporation and constituent companies in order to determine what additions and improvements are necessary, if any, to improve and economize in production. Relative to improvements, Myron C. Taylor, president of the International Cotton Mills Corporation, New York, which controls the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., is quoted as follows:

General Remarks.

In hydroelectric systems of distribution to cotton mills it is found to be impracticable to place a sub-station for each consumer, especially to meet the conditions which we have in Piedmont Carolina where several mills of small or moderate size are installed in one town. This is on account of the large first cost of a substation reducing from 100,000 volts, and also on account of the difficulty of running the high-tension mains through cities and towns. On account of the high cost of transmitting low secondary voltage any distance, both as to initial investment and in power loss, it was found necessary to adopt 2200-volt motors in mills where the general practice had been to use motors of 550, 400 and even as low as 220 volts.

At first considerable prejudice existed among the mill owners and the underwriters against the use of high voltage motors, but some years of experience have demonstrated their superiority in every way. The first cost is about equal to that of the lower voltage motors. Their efficiency is equal and the slip is also equal or somewhat less. With an equipment of 2200-volt motors power can be transmitted with an economical loss and reasonable first

cost to a distance of approximately one and one-half miles from the central sub-station.

In many of the older low voltage installations, for the sake of economy, open wire is run in the mill. The cost of installing it in conduit would be excessive on account of its size. And also on account of the size of the wires, and the very extensive system of feeders, it is only a matter of time until open wiring becomes disarranged, due to its being swept to remove the lint and dirt which it accumulates. Another serious feature of this system is the frequent and necessary employment of fuses to protect smaller branches.

Probably 90 per cent of the motors burned out in the mills under my charge have been burned out by the failure of one of the three fuses of the three-phase circuit, leaving the motor operating on a single phase which eventually destroys it. On account of increases to the mill equipment, or bad initial calculations, the wiring loss in the mill often runs up to very high figures with the lower voltages. In one mill in my experience, with a 220-volt distribution about 500 feet long, the total wiring loss reaches 15 per cent and this after the mill management had at a considerable cost added

feeders from time to time as the mill has been enlarged.

In mills using 220-volt motors, the wiring is run in iron or steel conduit and consists of three-wire insulated cable with lead sheaths. The loss in this system is reduced to practically nothing, the cost is low, and complete protection is afforded by means of automatic oil switches. The size of the wires is very small, and the whole system takes up less space in a mill and is no more conspicuous than water and sprinkler pipes. On account of grounding the conduit, the liability to accident is practically eliminated.

The manufacturers of standard motors now build 2200-volt motors in sizes of as low as 15 h.p., and where motors smaller than this are required, 2200 to 550-volt transformers are installed on the mill wall close to the motors and the secondary wire is run directly to the motors from them.

Consolidated Cotton Duck Co.

The Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., of Baltimore and New York, held a stockholders' meeting on March 6, and its statement of December 31 for the last quarter of 1910 was announced as follows:

"The important improvement contemplated is building a central weaving mill to be readily accessible to all the other mills by conveyors, which will take the product after spinning to the weaving mill, instead of each mill spinning and weaving its own cotton. In this way the spinning capacity of each mill will be increased by the space now used for weaving, while all of the weaving will be done at the central plant. This plant will be close to railroad, so that there will be greater facilities for shipping the product.

"In addition to the changes I have mentioned, the present management intends to go thoroughly into the system employed at the mills and seek to eliminate waste and install more economical methods. One thing I might call particular attention to is the condition of the roads connecting the mills. The company is now employing over 100 horses and mules for hauling, whereas if the roads were a little better we could do this hauling with a few motor trucks."

Yarn Conditioning Machine

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that there have been many improvements made in the machinery and methods for manufacturing of cotton fabrics during the past fifteen years, it is not until recently that the subject of proper and economical yarn conditioning has been given very careful consideration.

Because of the ability of the Yarn Conditioning Machine, described herein, to overcome the troubles which have risen from Yarn conditioning by other methods and because of its ability to condition the yarn uniformly and thoroughly in a fraction of the time formerly found necessary and overcome these difficulties at a far lower cost, it has found quick favor

which carry the weight to the bobbins. This apron carries the yarn into and through the machine and the bobbins drop back into the boxes or trucks at the doffer end.

As the yarn passes through the conditioning chamber, it is subject to a saturated atmosphere which is produced by means of five Turbo Humidifier Heads located at the feed end of the machine which introduce a fine vapor through suitable apertures in the hood. The Turbo Heads are supplied with water through a 1-2 inch water pipe and can be operated with either steam or compressed air.

The saturated atmosphere within the conditioning chamber is raised to the correct temperature for proper conditioning by means of steam

adapted for use with this machine, on account of its ability to introduce a greater or lesser amount of moisture according to the conditions. The steam or compressed air pipe which supplies the Humidifier Heads, is equipped with a pressure gauge also a reducer valve, to reduce from the mill the pressure of that required to operate the Head.

The machine is also equipped with a swing doffer hood under which the boxes or trucks are placed to receive the yarn.

The upper part of this machine sets on a pressed steel pan which is connected with the drain by a 1 1-2 inch drip pipe. This steel pan takes care of all condensation which takes place within the machine.

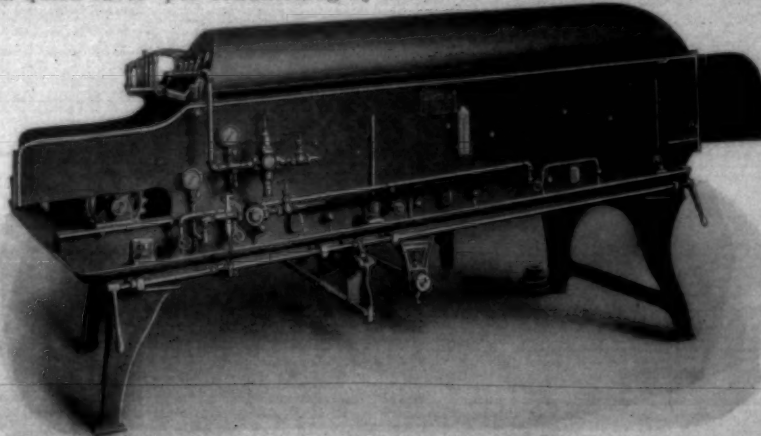
vocated primarily from the fact that it overcomes all difficulties which arise from "kinky" filling and eliminates the possibility of uneven goods caused by an ununiform conditioning. It is moreover claimed that due to the scientific treatment, the yarn is materially strengthened and tends to have a softer "feel," which is an advantage in the finished goods.

Because of the adjustments provided for in the Humidifier Heads and the speed of the travelling apron, the amount of conditioning the yarn can be absolutely controlled.

Another advantage to be derived from its use, is the elimination of bobbin difficulties; such as swelling, warped bobbins or the starting of the shellac. Because of the peculiar atmospheric conditions which are maintained, the absorption of the moisture by the yarn is very rapid. The exposure is so slight that the wooden bobbin has no time to absorb the moisture. For this reason, the use of enamel bobbins is entirely unnecessary.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine, described above, is manufactured by C. G. Sargents Sons Corp., Graniteville, Mass., who are represented in its sale in the South by B. S. Cottrell, of Charlotte, N. C.

At the present time, it is in use in between fifty and sixty mills where it is conditioning the product of 1,115,000 spindles.



with and is rapidly being adopted by the mills throughout the country.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine is usually located in the spinning room and as the yarn is doffed from the frames, it is brought to the machine in boxes or trucks and dumped on to a selecting table built at the feed end and flushed with a feed plate, the operator pushes the yarn forward from this table to the travelling apron, at the same time culling out those bobbins which are empty or imperfectly built and which may have been thrown into the trucks by mistake. The travelling apron is a spiral fabric reinforced with steel cross slats which are fastened on either side to sprocket chains

from perforated pipes located beneath the travelling apron extending across the machine. Each pipe is provided with an Angle Valve to regulate the amount of steam going into the machine.

There is a shaft located at the side of the machine with a lever at each end by means of which the apron is started and is stopped. Suitable connection is made between this shaft and the governor valve, controlling the supply of steam to the perforated pipes so that, should the operator stop the apron while there was filling in the conditioning chamber, any possibility of steam blowing directly on to the bobbins is eliminated.

The Turbo Humidifier Head, as mentioned above, is particularly

All parts that come in close proximity to the yarn are either copper, brass or galvanized steel. In this way all possibility of stained yarns is overcome.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine is capable of handling the product of from 15,000 to 30,000 spindles. The yarn, passing through the machine in time varying from 1 1-2 to 2 minutes, during which time, the yarn is thoroughly and uniformly conditioned to the center of the bobbin and can be taken immediately to the weave room, although it is customary to allow it to set in the trucks for an hour as the conditioning continues for some time after the yarn comes from the machine.

The use of this machine is ad-

Raised His Pay Check.

Sam Hitchcock, an operative of the Highland Park Mill No. 3, in North Charlotte, was on trial this week before Recorder D. B. Smith for obtaining money from his employers through fraud "by raising the amount on his time ticket, thereby obtaining the sum of \$20."

Much evidence was heard and Recorder Smith found "probable cause," and held Hitchcock for the higher court under a \$200 appearance bond.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Re clothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St.

Charlotte, N. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Contest Rules.

During the month of May we will run a contest for the best practical paper upon the important subject of "Opening, Mixing and Picking," and this contest will be open to all practical mill men.

For the best article we will give a prize of \$10.00 and for the second best we will give a prize of \$5.00.

The winner will be decided by seven judges who will be selected from different sections of the South and whose names will not be known until the end of the contest.

The following are the rules that will govern the contest:

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "Opening, Mixing and Picking."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than May 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed names of the writers, according to their wishes.

Answer to E. W.

Editor: In answering the question in last week's Bulletin, in regard to keeping weights even in the carding and spinning, I will give my way of doing this which I have usually found to work out all right.

The roving from the last or finest fly frame is sized regularly twice a day and the weights kept near the same thing all the time, as possible. When there is much variation in the cotton used or when the weather differs a great deal from day to day it takes a considerable amount of changing on the fly frames to keep the weights steady. After weighing on the fly frames we also keep a close check on the weights of the beams off the warp mills, in this way we obtain very satisfactory results.

R. L. M.

Answer to C. E. P.

Editor: In answer to the question of C. E. P. in your issue of last week will say that there are many mechanical devices for preventing the splitting of laps and most of these may be used to some advantage.

They do not, however, prevent splitting as their real use is to force the lap back together after it has started to split.

The real cause of laps splitting is the setting of the dampers and if these are properly regulated to prevent splitting the mechanical devices will not be needed. The dampers regulate the proportion of air between the top and bottom screens and my experience has been that about 90 per cent of the draft should be on the top screen and only about 10 per cent on the bottom screen.

Let C. E. P. try this and tell us what he obtains.

Subscriber.

Imperfect Fibers.

Editor: While very few even think of the matter it is the imperfect fibers that cause almost all the trouble in cotton manufacturing.

In picking cotton the immature or damaged bolls are picked along with the ripe bolls and go into the gin together. The fibers from these bolls are of course mixed with the good fibers and not only do the neps give us trouble, but the short fibers from the immature bolls cause continued trouble as our machinery is set for the mature or longer fibers.

Many gins are being produced and put upon the market and all have more or less merit.

A machine, however, which should interest cotton manufacturers is a machine which was invented and is being put out by a new gin company at Memphis, Tenn.

This is a very simple and comparatively inexpensive machine called a "separator."

Its use is to separate the small immature bolls from the good bolls before the cotton is ginned.

The cotton is taken as it comes from the picker's hands and is passed over a shaking grid and the small bolls drop while the good bolls being ripe and fluffy, pass on. The immature bolls are then taken and ginned separately and sold as low grade cotton.

If the mills could demand that their cotton was separated before being ginned, they would find much better spinning and much less waste.

Tenn.

The Front Plate of a Card.

Two weeks ago we gave some extracts from a very interesting discussion which has been running in an English textile paper on the setting of the front plate of a card and its relation to strips. The following are some extracts which are taken from a continuation of that discussion and which appear in their last issue.

"It is wrong to say that the matter depends on air current entering at the front plate. I support him in this, because no matter how we close up the space we can still get a variation of flat strips, and

this, I take it, was the beginning of our argument. Still, on the other hand, no air current leaves at the front plate, so that the current must be drawn or diverted elsewhere.

We have in the first place an air current generated by the cylinder. Does the front plate act on this in a more or less degree, according to its position? The front plate could not be placed in a better position for this purpose, because I believe that there is a kind of "throwing off" point in any revolving surface of a cylinder.

I said in one of my letters that with a practically perfect card we could set the plate so that all the fibres on the flats could be drawn, by some means as yet unknown, on to the cylinder. Now can this be done by a nip or a bite? I don't think so. We must remember that the flats are loaded with fibres locked together (vide "T. B.") when they leave the cylinder.

"T. B." admits that long and short fibres are locked in the flat wire with fibres on it is about quarter of an inch from the edge of the plate. I can't see that the bite of the plate would draw off all these fibres, many of which are too short to come near the edge of plate. Still the fact is there, that at this point you can see plainly the fibres being drawn by some means on to the cylinder. Again, pieces of fluff lying between the flats, and away from the flat wire, are drawn independently on to the cylinder.

I must confess that the more experiments we make and more puzzling it seems to become to solve the question. I should be pleased if some one would venture out to try and clear the fog."

Still another writer contributes the following:

"The experimental conditions are such that they are all in favor of taking the cotton down. There is the area of cylinder, which is equal to, say, 50in. of its periphery multiplied by 45in. wide multiplied by 14.7lbs. per square inch normal conditional, which makes a total of 33,075lbs. acting on this particular portion of the cylinder. Then we have gravity, taken at 32.2, pulling downwards. Say the plate was 3-8 in. away from the cylinder of a 45in. card. This would equal a downward pressure of 45in multiplied by 3-8 in. multiplied by 14.7 equal 2,500lbs, approximate, 2,500 lbs, approximate, and ends up with one force pulling and another force pushing behind, in addition to the action of the cylinder; and, further, the pressure acting in "T. B.'s" case is in the horizontal plane, whilst in practical carding it is in the vertical plane, and a very great amount of the pressure referred to is therefore shut out by the flats being in their working position and covering a great portion of the cylinder."

Superintendents and Overseers

ROANOKE TWINE MILLS,

Roanoke, Va.

T. J. McNeely... Superintendent
S. L. McClure... Carder & Spinner
Lee Johnson... Twister Room

SPENCER MOUNTAIN MILLS,

Lowell, N. C.

J. F. Lowe... Superintendent
R. A. Thomas... Carder
Pink Early... Spinner
J. H. Sills... Weaver

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A. E. Massey... Carder
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line of chemicals used in manufacturing cotton**Mercerizing of Cotton Yarns**

IN the Manufacture of mercerized yarns probably the most important factor is the careful and proper selection of the raw cotton to be employed in the spinning of the yarn. In the early days of the mercerizing business it was considered that only Sea Island and Egyptian cottons were at all suitable for this purpose; but in recent years, especially in America, various grades of peeler cotton have been successfully mercerized. When cotton is mercerized for the purpose of producing a lustre on the fibre it is easy to understand from the nature of the process that a long-stapled cotton more readily lends itself to the treatment than a short-stapled variety. This is explained by the fact that the mercerizing process a considerable tension has to be put upon the yarn; and for this condition to be realized without a slippage of the fibres in the yarn it is necessary to use a long-stapled fibre. The object really is to secure a yarn of the greatest possible tensile strength to resist the strain of the mercerizing operation. In low-count yarns—that is to say, in number below 20.2—a good variety of American cotton will yield quite a satisfactory lustre, but in finer yarns either Egyptian or Sea Island cottons must be used to obtain the desired results.

Qwing, however, to the great demand for mercerized cotton yarn during the last few years in this country, and the high price and comparative scarcity of Sea Island and good stapled Egyptian cottons, there has been a marked tendency among American mills to use a long-stapled American fibre of the silk-iest character obtainable for use in mercerized yarns as fine as 30—2 and even 40.2. Of course, even among American cottons, there is a good deal of selection to be practiced for this character of fibre. It is possible to obtain cotton of 1 1/8, 1 3/16 and even 1 1/2-inch staple and of a good fineness and silky feel; some varieties of Mississippi cotton, and most notably the variety known as Allen Seed, will be found to meet these requirements if proper precautions in selecting and grading are observed. The more silky the nature of the fibre in the raw state, the more silky and lustrous will be far more suitable for mercerizing condition.

Kind of Spinning Adapted for Mercerized Yarns.

It is, of course, apparent at the offset that a combed yarn would be far more suitable for mercerizing than a carded yarn. In a combed yarn the short fibres have been removed so that those remaining in uniform length. These fibres, again, will be located in a more or less parallel position in the yarn, so that during the mercerizing a more even tension can be applied to each fibre than would be the case with a carded yarn where the fibres are of greatly varying length and are laid in all manner of positions in the yarn. The chief factor in the quality of mercerized yarn is the quality of the

yarn itself. Poor combing and spinning cannot be made up for in any of the operations of the mercerizing process. A silk purse cannot be made out of a sow's ear, and a poorly spun yarn will be a poorly mercerized yarn. As the trade looks to mercerized yarns as embodying a high quality of product, any mill which engages in their manufacture must see to it with great care that the quality of the yarn employed for mercerizing is of the highest possible standard; and this can only be accomplished by careful combing and spinning. There have been attempts to mercerize carded yarns, but the extra value given to such yarns by the mercerizing process is hardly worth the cost of the treatment.

Much discussion has been entered into as to the relative merits of ring spinning and mule spinning. With respect to yarns for mercerizing, there can be no question that mule spinning gives a better product. Notwithstanding this fact, however, there are many American mills which make ring spun yarn for mercerizing. It is, of course, well known that it is somewhat cheaper to produce ring spun yarn, especially in counts below 60s, and also that the production is larger. In Europe, however, nearly all yarn for mercerizing is mule spun, as the manufacturers there consider it better to aim at producing the highest quality rather than to shave down the cost of the yarn at its expense.

One very important factor in a yarn for mercerizing is that of twist; it is essential that the twist be even and not too great in amount. In a ring spun yarn the twist is considerably harder and much less even than in a yarn of the same count spun on a mule. The practice of American mills, however, is to employ ring spinning almost exclusively; and this being the case, the condition must be met as best may be in the preparation of yarns for mercerizing. It must be borne in mind by the spinner, however, that the success of the mercerizing department of the mill will depend on the high quality of his spinning, and this should be the keynote of the entire situation. A yarn for mercerizing requires a high tensile strength, as it has to withstand the strain of a severe tension; but it must not be supposed that this high tensile strength is attained solely through putting a hard twist into the yarn. A hard twisted yarn does not take a good lustre in mercerizing, so by putting in too much twist in the spinning in order to secure a yarn of the necessary tensile strength the spinner may defeat the purpose of the mercerizing process. Putting in a high amount of twist in a yarn causes the fibres to run diagonally across the thread and away from the direction of the thread itself; hence their parallelism is destroyed and the surface of the thread breaks up and disperses the light falling upon it, instead of reflecting it evenly and uniformly; in this way the lustre is dulled. Strength of the yarn should be ob-

tained primarily by selection of proper stock, an dthen enhanced by the very best combing and spinning possible.—Textile American.

Castle Cotton Mills.

William T. Lang, president and general manager of the Castle Cotton Mills, Ltd., Monticello, Ga., has sent out a prospectus of his proposed mill and makes the following statements: The company is issuing \$1,000,000 of common stock and \$250,000 of preferred stock for working capital. It has engaged Fred S. Hinds of Boston, Mass., as architect and mill engineer, and he will prepare plans and specifications for building of reinforced concrete construction and operatives' cottages of cement stucco, with asbestos roofs. There will be installed 50,000-spinning spindles, 5,000 twister spindles and 1200 Draper automatic looms for manufacturing cotton goods designed for domestic converting. This textile machinery will be driven by electricity transmitted from the Ocmulgee River water-power-electrical plant recently completed by the Central Georgia Power Co. of Macon. Two boilers will be installed for heating and slashing. Side-track connections with the Central of Georgia Railroad will furnish shipping facilities. The mill village cottages will be furnished with spring water, electric lights and sewer system. Although the mill buildings will be practically fireproof, every 10 square feet of them will be protected by an automatic sprinkler, while the buildings and village will be surrounded with hydrants, with a standpipe of 100,000 gallons capacity, supplied by a 1000-gallon fire pump, and will draw supply from a large lake furnished by springs. There will be a trained fire department with 2,000 feet of standard hose and reels.

"Main mill 500x129, four stories; 10 cotton-houses, 50x100 each; boiler-house for heating and slashing; office building; substation; 100,000-gallon standpipe; 125 operatives' cottages; 1600 electrical horsepower; 700 to 800 operatives. Expect to complete ready to operate by next January. Plant to be started soon as plans can be completed."

PATTERSON MILLS.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

The Patterson Mills have recently been completed with 17,200 spindles and will be operated on fine fancy ginghams.

This plant is electric driven, and purchases its power. The main mill is three stories, 635 feet long by 105 feet wide, divided into two sections by a brick fire wall, one section being 248 feet long, and the other section 417 feet long.

Located at one end and to the side of the main mill and adjoining it, is a picker room 59 feet by 52 feet, while at the opposite end and located at one side is a tower 12 feet by 55 feet, 6 inches long, in which are located the stairs, the elevator and the toilets.

The building is of standard slow

burning mill construction, with three lines of columns 25 feet on centers and bays 10 feet 8 inches long. The first floor rests directly on the ground and comprises a 4 inch tar concrete base, a 3 inch under flooring, a 1 inch intermediate floor, and a maple finished floor. Over the longer section in the third floor there are sawtooth skylights. The second floor is supported by 14 inch by 18 inch girders, and is made up of 4 inch under floor, 1 inch intermediate floor and a maple finished floor.

The roof, except for that portion which has sawtooth skylights, is supported by 8 inch by 16 inch girders, and the entire roof is covered with 3 inch plank, with 5-ply tar felt and gravel roofing, this being increased to 6-ply in the gutters of the saw-tooth.

Fifty feet back of the main building and centered on it, is a building 295 feet long by 50 feet wide, one story high, in which is located at one end the dye house, in the center a boiler room; and in the other end the machine shop, fan room, and oil and pump rooms. At the side of the boiler rooms, away from the main mill, is a coal pocket with a siding from the railroad extending up to it. This building is of standard slow burning mill construction, but the roof of the boiler house is considerably higher than the roof of either wing, and is supported on steel trusses extending lengthwise of the building. Each section of this building is separated from the other section by brick walls.

Back of the dye house is a railroad siding, and beyond this a cotton storehouse 563 feet long by 102 feet wide, one story high, divided into 11 sections by brick fire walls. A loading platform extends the entire length of this building, and there is a runway from one end to the first floor of the main mill. Each section of the storehouse has a line of columns extending down the center which are spaced 8 feet 4 inches apart. These support the roof girders, to which are spiked the roof plank which are covered by tar and gravel roofing.

Unchanging Mode of Silk Culture.

The culture of the silkworm is carried on by the Chinese in this section in much the same way as that employed by their ancestors a thousand years ago. Little attention has been paid to improving the cocoons, guarding against disease, or raising the standard of the reeled product, and it is a matter of wonder that working with the most primitive methods they succeeded in producing as high grade of silk as they do.

Recent years have heard repeated complaints from foreign manufacturers as to the quality of the silk sold them, but no attempt has been made by the silk producers of this section to follow modern scientific methods in vogue in Japan and Europe. Until this is done there is little probability that any great advance in the local silk market will be experienced. There are two factors working against the intro-

Factory Organization and Costs

By J. LEE NICHOLSON

The author of **FACTORY ORGANIZATION AND COSTS** is one of the few who have studied the problems of cost finding and organization in textile mills.

The book is not filled with theory, but takes up in detail the different branches which enter into this subject, and presents what the author believes to be the best systems with detailed instructions, diagrams, and plates showing the forms, blanks, and records to be used. It is 8½ x 11 inches, substantially bound in ¾ Morocco. Descriptive folder free.

The price is \$12.50, which includes payment of express charges.

CLARK PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Official American Textile Directory

Published Annually by Lord & Nagle

Contains a list of all the Textile Manufacturers in the United States and Canada, together with their officers, product, machinery, selling agents, whether dyehouse or not, etc.; also twenty-five maps showing location of mill towns; list of mills with worsted machinery, etc.

This Directory also contains the following lists:

Yarn Manufacturers selling their own product.

Yarn Dealers and Agents.

Classified lists of Commission and Order Mills, Dyeing, Bleaching, Finishing, etc.

Dealers in Raw Materials

Agents and Buyers of Textile Fabrics.

A Classified Directory of Textile Machinery and Supplies.

A Classified Directory of Manufacturers arranged according to goods made.

List of Textile Associations, officers and addresses.

This Directory will be sent, express paid, to any address upon receipt of remittance,

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Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

duction of foreign methods and machinery: The conservatism of the silk growers and their limited purchasing capacity. The few up-to-date filatures which have been tried in the past, have only taught them caution, for, through inexperience in handling and expensive management, these filatures have caused large losses to their owners, and hence the producers lend deaf ears to the argument that modern filatures, properly handled would soon pay for the initial outlay by improving the quality and consequently increasing the value of the silk and in reducing the proportion of waste. Again, in the press and by imperial edicts, the people have been exhorted to pay the greatest heed to the silk industry, and provincial and local officials have been commanded to nourish it, but no other encouragement has been afforded by either the central or provincial governments.—Consular Reports.

World's Visible Supply.

New Orleans, March 17—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's

visible supply of cotton made up from special cable and telegraphic services compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and the year before. It shows a decrease for the week just closed of 141,010, against a decrease of 62,840 last year and a decrease of 113,914 year before last.

The total visible is 4,487,872, against 4,628,882 last week, 4,270,607 last year and 5,216,076 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,363,872 against 3,506,882 last week, 2,927,607 last year and 4,012,076 year before last, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,124,000, against 1,122,000, last week, 1,343,000 last year and 1,204,000 year before last.

How It Happened.

"He was certainly brave to crawl under the bed and engage in a life-and-death struggle with that burglar."

"When he crawled under the bed he thought the burglar was in the basement."—Houston Post.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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THURSDAY, March 23

Wish to Correct Errors.

We have been daily adding large numbers of names and it is impossible to enter every one exactly correct, especially when the writing is not always legible.

If any names have been misspelled or address entered incorrectly we would like to be advised so we can correct same. It is also entirely possible that some names have been unintentionally omitted.

The Missing Names.

While we are entirely satisfied with the manner in which our subscription list has been growing we can not help being disappointed at the failure of certain men to send in their subscriptions.

We will appreciate support at this time more than at any future period and we hope those that intend to subscribe will send in their names at once and not wait for our representative to reach their mill.

Conservation of Labor.

We regret to see two of our Southern contemporaries publishing many items about mill men resigning their positions and returning to the farms, for such items are a suggestion to others to do likewise and will do much harm.

Even now there is a scarcity of help in several sections and machinery is idle in several South Carolina mills, not because of lack of orders, but from a scarcity of operatives.

We know all about the gloomy talk that is being sent out from New York and we know that many lines of goods are selling below cost and very few mills can make a profit on yarns at the present basis.

In spite of this we maintain that the situation is much better than at the same time last year, for at least a portion of the mills are now busy on orders and there are very few mills that can not get enough orders to keep busy even though such orders are at very low prices.

We believe that the condition of the cotton goods markets can now

be said to be "subject to change without notice" and we are among those who look for this change before a great while.

A prominent yarn merchant recently said to us that the stock of yarns in the North and at the mills was not only the smallest since the panic but was less than he had ever known during his many years in the yarn business.

For three years we have been told that the enormous stocks of yarns were the reason the market did not get upon a satisfactory basis and now when those stocks have been wiped out we find the market weak and the buyers still have control.

The yarn spinners evidently lack firmness or back-bone for this is a situation which they should be able to turn to their advantage.

We know of several mills making napped goods that have recently taken orders for a year ahead and that gingham mills who opened their lines at 3-8 cent more than last years prices have had a satisfactory business.

Denim mills, we are told, are now sold well ahead, even though at low prices and export mills have booked some very fair orders. One export mill recently sold 1,000 bales to the American Tobacco Company in China.

Yarn mills are unquestionably in a worse position today than the cloth mills, and there are many who attribute this to the selling system to which they are subject.

The situation as a whole, while far from satisfactory, is better than it has been for three years and we believe we are on the eve of a marked improvement.

For two years the consumption of yarns and goods has been greater than the production, which is shown by the fact that not only have the goods made been consumed but the large stocks have also been absorbed and comparatively speaking, the warehouses are clean.

The buyers and merchants are continuing their hand to mouth policy but with no stocks they can not continue to buy in that manner very long.

The reports of scarcity of help which are becoming very numerous are proof positive that orders have been booked by many mills and their machinery is now in operation.

Prices are unsatisfactory but the volume of business is much larger than is being stated in the pessimistic reports which are being sent out of New York.

When a real revival of business does come the cotton mills of the

South are going to face a great labor problem and believing that the revival is now near we believe in conserving the labor resources.

For that reason we believe that pessimistic utterances and notices about mill people returning to the farms are contrary to the interest of the mill.



JAMES M. WILLIAMS.
Traveling Representative of the
Southern Textile Bulletin.

Yarn Conditioning Machine.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a description of the Amoskeag Yarn Conditioning Machine, which is built by C. G. Sargent's Sons of Graniteville, Mass.

This machine is designed to return to filling the natural moisture which is taken out in the carding and spinning processes thereby adding natural weight and returning elasticity to the yarn which decreases waste and improves the weaving.

Several Southern mills now have these machines installed and good results are reported. B. S. Cottrell, Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C., is the Southern representative.

Big Increase in Cotton Exports.

According to figures announced by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the exports of cotton for the month of February, 1911, amounted to 410,000,000 pounds as against 169,000,000 in the corresponding month last year. The value of this exportation is estimated at \$501,000,000 for February, 1911, as against \$348,000,000 for February, 1910.

Prosperity at Whitinsville.

The first indications of an industrial boom are in evidence in Whitinsville, as the Whitin Machine Works have begun to hire additional help. Business at the big cotton machinery plant has been quiet since fall except in the department where speeders are made. During the fall and summer about 500 hands were dropped from the payroll. There are nearly 3,000 men employed by the big concern today, and the fact that business is getting better and help is being hired has brought back prosperity to the tradesmen.—Daily Trade Record.

PERSONAL NEWS FROM THE MILLS

W. S. Porter is now located at Havre de Grace, Md.

Zeh Keever is now fixing looms at Hillsboro, Texas.

Joe Cameron is now fixing looms at Fountain Inn, S. C.

C. E. Beale has accepted a position at Knoxville, Tenn.

J. H. Ross has moved from Clifton, S. C., to Marion, N. C.

Sam Dey has moved from Hima Path, to Anderson, S. C.

G. W. Starnes has moved from Fort Mill to Columbia, S. C.

S. R. Wyatt has resigned as time keeper at the Frion, Ga., Mfg. Co.

W. A. Crawley is now located at the Lora Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Millard Watson has been promoted to loom fixer at Cliffside, N. C.

Lon J. Smith has become second hand in spinning at Girard, Ala.

E. L. Strickland has resigned as overseer of weaving at Poulan, Ga.

R. J. Belue, of Fairmont, S. C., has been visiting at Greenville, S. C.

L. C. Nelson, of Charlotte, is now fixing looms at Fountain Inn, S. C.

John Humphries, of Walhalla, S. C., has been visiting at Pacolet, S. C.

W. E. Owens has accepted the position of time keeper at Caroleen, N. C.

J. A. Smith has resigned his position with the Walhalla, S. C., Cotton Mill.

Geo. W. Booker, of Itasca, Texas, is now overseer of weaving at Hillsboro, Tex.

H. B. Hughes, of Clifton Mill No. 1 has been on a visit to Cliffside, N. C.

J. L. Hoover is now overseer of spinning at the Avon Mills, of Gastonia, N. C.

W. T. Hazel has resigned his position at Bath, S. C., and moved to Augusta, Ga.

Tom Quinn has taken a position as card grinder at the Ella Mills of Shelby, N. C.

T. B. Murphy is now starting up looms at the Georgia Cotton Mills, of Dublin, Ga.

J. T. King, of Rockingham, N. C., has moved to the Locke Mills, at Concord, N. C.

C. L. Duncan has taken a section in spinning at the Gluck Mills of Anderson, S. C.

A. C. Atkinson is now carder and spinner at the Liberty Cotton Mills of Clayton, N. C.

T. E. Williams has resigned as time keeper in spinning room at Cooleemee, N. C.

Tom Moore is now master mechanic at the Olympia Mills, of Columbia, S. C.

Oscar Powell has resigned his position at the Seminole Mfg. Co., Clearwater, S. C.

Zack Bowman has moved from Augusta, Ga., to the Brandon Mill, at Greenville, S. C.

E. E. Boone has resigned as master mechanic at the Fairfield Mill, of Winnsboro, S. C.

J. M. Stewart has resigned as master mechanic at the Aragon Mills, of Aragon, Ga.

Joe F. Smith has resigned as overseer of finishing at the Brogon Mills, of Anderson, S. C.

J. W. Whitt, of Alabama City, is now fixing looms at the Verline Mills of Jacksonville, Ala.

W. N. Crowley has become second hand in carding at the Dresden Mills of Lumberton, N. C.

Geo. Farrell has left the Locke Mills at Concord, N. C., and accepted a position at Rock Hill, S. C.

M. R. Daniel, of Gaffney, S. C., has accepted a position in the weave room at Great Falls, S. C.

Robt. Burgess, of Laurens, has accepted a position in the weave room at Greenwood, S. C.

Ernest Temmern, of the Verline Mills, at Jacksonville, Ala., is now fixing looms at Mobile, Ala.

W. J. Thomas has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Clinton, S. C., Cotton Mills.

H. P. Haley, of Seneca, S. C., is now located at the American Spinning Co., of Greenville, S. C.

T. E. Veitch has resigned his position as overseer of spinning at the Gastonia, N. C., Mfg. Co.

W. P. Morgan has resigned as overseer of slashing at the Saxon Mills, of Spartanburg, S. C.

R. W. Atkins has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Helen Mills, Selma, Ala.

A. A. Coker, of Darlington, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Olympia Mills, of Columbia, S. C.

W. W. Veal, of Danville, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Martinsville, Va.

J. W. Blum has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. L. Scuggs, formerly carder at the Gaffney Mfg. Co., is carder and spinner at the Republic Mill of Great Falls, S. C.

C. L. Nelson has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Green River Mfg. Co., of Tuxedo, N. C.

S. H. Howard has resigned as superintendent of the Holt-Williamson Mills at Fayetteville, N. C.

J. W. Tate, of Winder, Ga., has taken charge of roll covering at the Lanett Mills, of Langdale, Ala.

J. D. Melton, of Darlington, S. C., is now outside foreman at the Olympia Mills, of Columbia, S. C.

E. D. Brooks has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Mary Lelia Mills, of Greensboro, Ga.

H. A. Beard, of Gastonia, N. C., has taken a position in the cloth room of the Easley, S. C., Mills.

W. F. Bachelor has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Mary Lelia Mills, of Greensboro, Ga.

G. G. Davis, of Bessemer City, has accepted a position at the Gastonia Mfg. Co., of Gastonia, N. C.

J. E. Nally has moved from the Mills Mfg. Co., of Greenville, S. C., to the Poe Mills, of the same place.

J. W. Goodroe, formerly of Toccoa, Ga., is now overseer of carding at the Swift Mfg. Co., of Columbus, Ga.

Will Nichols, of Girard, Ala., has become a section hand in spinning at the Muscogee Mills, of Columbus, Ga.

Geo. Witherspoon, of Huntsville, Ala., has become overseer of weaving at the Avon Mills, of Gastonia, N. C.

J. A. Andrews has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Green River Mfg. Co., of Tuxedo, N. C.

J. R. Parks, of Union, S. C., has accepted the position of loom fixer at the Olympia Mills of Columbia, S. C.

L. O. Russell, of Darlington, has accepted a position as second hand at the Olympia Mills, of Columbia, S. C.

M. C. Branch, of Richmond, Va., has been elected president of the Pine Creek Mfg. Co., at Camden, S. C.

D. J. Skidmore has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Norwood Mfg. Co., at Norwood, N. C.

G. R. Hooper, of Gastonia, N. C., has become overseer of spinning in one of the mills at Lumberton, N. C.

W. D. Hinton, of Canton, Ga., has taken a position in the barning room at the Locke Mills, of Concord, N. C.

P. M. Keller has returned to Kings Mountain, N. C., and will be carder and spinner at the Dilling Cotton Mills.

C. N. Summers has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Altamahaw (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. H. McDowell is superintendent of the Akron Mills, at Bessemer City, which is starting operations again.

C. D. Bolin recently resigned as master mechanic at the Olympia Mills, of Columbia, S. C., after ten years service.

Robert Lassiter, of Charlotte, has been elected president and treasurer of the Middleburg Mills, of Batesburg, S. C.

J. P. Couch, who recently resigned as overseer of weaving at Covington, Ga., is now located at Aiken, S. C.

W. E. McSwain, of Bessemer City, N. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Neely Mfg. Co., at Yorkville, S. C.

W. W. Cobb, overseer of spinning at Williamston, S. C., has been visiting at the Brandon Mills, of Greenville, S. C.

W. O. Carter has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Dan River Mills of Danville, Va.

Malcomb Campbell, of Woonsocket, R. I., has resigned as president of the Pine Creek Mfg. Co., at Camden, S. C.

Guy Lewis, of Boston, Mass., has become second hand in carding at the Louisville Cotton Mills, of Louisville, Ky.

W. H. Johnson has resigned as overseer of weaving at Martinsville, Va., to accept a similar position at Gainesville, Ga.

S. L. McClure, formerly of Pineville, N. C., is now carder and spinner at the Roanoke Twine Mills, of Roanoke, Va.

Thos. R. Morton, of Magnolia, Miss., has become overseer of spinning at the Alpine Mill No. 1, of Morganton, N. C.

K. C. Eilers, formerly of the Gaffney Mfg. Co., is overseer of weaving at the Republic Mills of Great Falls, S. C.

T. P. Moose has resigned as overseer of spinning at Wiscasset Mill No. 4, Albemarle, N. C., and is now at Concord, N. C.

W. C. Lee, formerly of Mayesworth, N. C., has become second hand in spinning at the Majestic Mill Belmont, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Bessemer City, N. C.—The Atlas Mills have been incorporated and will take over the plant which was formerly the Vermont Mills.

Ellawhite, Ala.—Considerable improvements are being made in the Ellawhite Mill in the way of working over cards and overhauling the spinning.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Arlington Mills are building an addition in which are to be installed the combers which they recently purchased.

Greenville, S. C.—A fresh coat of paint is being put on the tenement houses of the American Spinning Co., which is greatly improving the appearance of the mill village.

Rossville, Ga.—The Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., will add a quantity of machinery purchased last week at the sale of the Knoxville Woolen Mill.

Burlington, N. C.—J. H. Vernon, as commissioner for W. M. Kine, deceased, will sell at auction on April 10th, ten shares of Mt. Pleasant Mfg. Co., stock.

Laurinburg, N. C.—Miss Margaret Blue, administratrix for Miss Flora Blue, will sell at auction on April 6th eight shares of Springfield Cotton Mill stock and ten shares of Waverly Cotton Mill stock.

Chickamauga, Ga.—The Chickamauga Knitting Mills, of Chickamauga, have completed an addition and installed bleaching machinery, the improvements costing about \$15,000. This addition is a one story brick structure, 65 by 160 feet.

Asworth, Ga.—Asworth Board of Trade, Orlando Awtry, president, will co-operate with outside capital in establishing knitting mill here; local people will take a portion of the stock.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Trustee E. M. Ellsworth advertises in local papers that he will offer the bankrupt stock of the Chattanooga Overall Co., with machinery, fixtures, etc., for sale at public outcry on March 17, on the premises.

Norfolk, Va.—The Margolius Manufacturing Corporation, Norfolk, has been chartered with \$115,000 capital stock to manufacture bagging. Its officers are: President, L. B. Way; vice-president, Paul W. Kear; secretary-treasurer, L. P. Matthews.

Rossville, Ga.—The Peerless Woolen Mills, which purchased quite an extensive stock of machinery and fixtures from the Knoxville Woolen Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., will install the same, thus increasing the output of the plant materially.

Cheraw, S. C.—Chesterfield Cotton mills contemplated for organization with \$250,000 capital stock to build 10,000 spindle plant by D. L. Tillman of Cheraw and Z. T. McKinney, of Martinsville, Va.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Proctor & Gamble Co., manufacturers of soaps, Cincinnati, will erect a cotton mill in this city, to cost about \$350,000. Plans for the new plant were approved at a recent meeting of the company and work will be started at an early date.

Batesburg, S. C.—The Middleburg Cotton Mills have changed management and Robt. Lassiter, of Charlotte, has been elected president and treasurer, with E. A. Smith, of Charlotte, as vice-president. It is probable that a number of improvements will be made.

Asheville, N. C.—The French Broad Manufacturing Company has been incorporated by Jno. F. Willy, S. W. Minor and F. L. Fuller, of Durham, N. C. It is to be a cotton manufacturing plant and is backed by New York capital. Details have not yet been learned.

Newberry, S. C.—The Parr Shoals Power company of Newberry has been granted the right by the Secretary of State to increase its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The company proposes to develop water power in Newberry county. A charter was recently granted to the company.

High Point, N. C.—The contract for the machinery equipment of the Pickett Cotton Mills with the exception of looms has been placed with Howard & Bullough, of Pawtucket, R. I. It is expected that the contract for looms will be placed this week. The Pickett Cotton Mills will have 11,750 spindles and 300 looms.

Birmingham, Ala.—Through efforts of the Anniston Chamber of Commerce, a new knitting plant is to be established in that city about the first of April. A building has already been secured by the new company, of which a prominent eastern capitalist and manufacturer is at the head, and work will be started at once to put the structure in condition for commencing operations.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Eight local cotton mills have closed for this week in order to curtail production and without any agreement calling for concerted action on their part. The Beaumont, with 35,000 spindles; the Tucapau, with 64,000; Arcadia, 25,000; Saxon, 40,000; Spartan, 55,000; Inman, 33,000; Gaffney, 63,000, and Pacolet, 43,000, are the mills concerned.

Rome, Ga.—The Rome Hosiery Mills are being operated three hours at night in addition to the regular day schedule. It is reported that the management of the mills is considering doubling the capacity of the plant at an early date. The present equipment consists of 100 knitting machines, etc., together with a dyeing and finishing department, about 115 operatives being employed.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Virginia Power company, capitalized at \$1,000,000 to develop light and power, was organized in Salisbury on March 15th, with Dr. J. J. Mott of Statesville, at its head. Dr. Mott has purchased water power on New River and other streams in Virginia and has turned over the deeds, covering over 1,000,000 horse power, to the Virginia Power company, which will begin operations at once.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Appalachian Mills, of this city, manufacturers of men's cotton ribbed underwear, which recently purchased the cassimere mill building of the Knoxville Woolen Mills, is having the additional space fitted for its own use. These mills, when finished, will have a capacity of 600 dozen a day, and 50 knitting machines and 200 sewing machines may be operated therein.

Richmond, Ind.—The new mill of the Richmond Underwear Co., which has been under construction since September, has been finished and operations will be started at once. This concern, which was incorporated in 1909 with a capital of \$100,000, will manufacture men's high-grade combination suits and specialties. A. Louis, Piqua, O., will act as general manager, and A. J. Harwood, formerly with the Lewis Knitting Co., superintendent.

Boise, Idaho.—A woolen mill for Southern Idaho is said to be a possibility of the near future. J. H. Bearup, an Eastern man, has explained the matter to the Chamber of Commerce here and has assurance that backing will be given the venture. He favors a co-operative plan and is said to have several thousand dollars' worth of stock already subscribed. Weiser and American Falls are after the mill and it is said that each place has offered a free site.

Great Falls, S. C.—The Republic Cotton Mills started cotton through their machinery on Monday. They have 25,200 spindles being equipped with Whitin spinning, drawing and cards, Woonsocket roving and Kitson lappers. There are 600 K model Draper looms and Cramer Air Moistening system. All tenement houses are equipped with electric lights and filtered water; also a complete sewer system. R. S. Mebane is president and Hal Mebane is secretary and treasurer. Dever Little is superintendent.

ident and Hal Mebane is secretary and treasurer. Dever Little is superintendent.

Chapel Hill, N. C.—The T. F. Lloyd Manufacturing Co., Venable, N. C., expects to have its plant ready for operation early next month. It has erected a main building in which 10,000 spindles and accompanying machines are being installed. The building is 288 feet long by 127 feet wide, one-story high, with a monitor roof. The daily output will be 4,000 pounds of cotton yarn. This company was organized early last year. Its president is T. F. Lloyd, and its engineer in charge is R. J. Dalton. Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, N. C., is furnishing the textile machinery.

Camden, S. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Pine Creek Manufacturing Company of Camden, of which Mr. Frank Hammond, of Greenville, is the general manager and treasurer, Mr. Malcomb Campbell of Woonsocket, R. I., resigned as president and director.

Mr. M. C. Branch of Thomas Branch & Co., of Richmond, Va., who is largely interested in the property, was made president and Mr. W. J. Thackston of this city was made a director in Mr. Campbell's place. Mr. Frank Hammond will continue as general manager and treasurer of the company.

Gastonia, N. C.—Mr. L. F. Groves of the Flint Manufacturing Company has placed orders for 82,500 new spindles, as we announced last week, which will be installed as soon as they arrive in the Flint Mill, east of town. These will be for the manufacture of yarns Nos. 60's to 80's. The plant is now turning out yarns Nos. 40's to 70's.

The contract has also been let for the erection of a number of additional houses for tenants. The new spindles will be put in operation at the opening of the new cotton season about four months hence. All told, the additional equipment will call for an expenditure of about \$40,000.

Newberry, S. C.—The Oakland Mills, Newberry, S. C., continues to make rapid construction progress, and has completed one story of its main building. This will enable the company to proceed rapidly with the balance of the construction of this 130 by 216-foot four-story structure. The textile machinery will include 20,000 spindles, 500 looms, etc., for manufacturing wide print cloth. Power will be supplied by electricity. It is of interest to note that Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, are the architects and engineers for this plant. About \$500,000 will be the extent of the investment by the Oakland company, and W. H. Hunt is its president.

Shelby, N. C.—It is understood that the stockholders of the Buffalo Cotton Mill will lose the full amount of their stock and the creditors will receive only 43 per cent of their accounts. Some think the bid under which this mill was sold last week to Ambrose Cling for \$20,000 will be raised before it is confirmed.

Greenville, S. C.—The Gilreath Manufacturing Company is now having installed several new machines of a type different from those now in use. The machines are equipped with double needles and sew two parallel stitches. About a half dozen of these machines are to be installed now, but in the near future about forty of these are to be put in use.

With the installation of the new machines the company plans to increase the output of the concern and to make a new kind of garment. Elastic seam garments will be manufactured instead of the plain seam articles now put out.

Greenville, S. C.—Greenville's newest manufacturing industry is the Crown Cotton Company, a corporation which will apply for a charter within the next few days, the incorporators being Messrs. R. F. Bowe, Lewis W. Parker and W. E. Beattie.

The Crown Cotton Company will be capitalized at \$35,000 and will manufacture waste products, the exact nature of which will be determined later.

It is understood the stock has all been subscribed, and that the formal organization only awaits the granting of an official charter. The location of the plant has not yet been determined, but there are several sites in view, it is learned.

It is probable that the new corporation will have its plant in operation by early fall or sooner.

Bessemer City, N. C.—After being shut down for four years, during which time the prediction was frequently made that it would never again be operated, the Akron Mills, formerly the Vermont Mills, at Bessemer City, have passed into new hands and a portion of the machinery was set into operation last week. The entire plant will be set in motion as fast as the machinery can be put to running.

Mr. C. J. Huss of Gastonia, who is president of the Huss Manufacturing Company, which operates a successful plant at Bessemer City, is also president of the new company. Mr. John H. McDowell is superintendent and Mr. J. E. Hornbuckle, until recently a resident of Concord, is assistant superintendent.

This mill, while not a large one, is said to be one of the best equip-

How Much Did You Make in 1910?

This question is not asked in a spirit of impertinence. Neither do I expect many answers. I ask it to set you thinking.

The Turbo Humidifier

(The Humidifier



with the Guarantee)

will help you to make more. It increases production—and reduces the number of seconds—and some tell me seconds cost more in time, money and sweat than firsts.

Get Turbofied—and Satisfied

The Turbo is simple, positive and truly economical. It is the humidifier with the guarantee; guaranteed in a spirit of—let the seller, not the buyer, beware. Guaranteed by a house whose guarantee has heretofore meant something.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

PRICE \$1.00

We have on hand a few of the last edition, August 1st, 1910. This is the most convenient directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Pocket size

Clark Publishing Co.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ped in this section and when in operation turned out a splendid quality of goods.

J. S. Cothran Takes Agencies.

J. S. Cothran, of Charlotte, has taken the Southern agency for the Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, and the Rotary House Pump company, of New York.

Mr. Cothran was for many years the Southern representative of the American Moistening Co., and has a large and favorable acquaintance among the Southern mills. His headquarters will be at Charlotte.

Neuse River Mills Fail.

Because the Neuse River Cotton Mills Company, 6 miles from Raleigh, N. C., defaulted in an interest installment of \$1,875 due the Trust Company of America on a \$75,000 bond issue originally sold to the Colonial Trust Company that was absorbed by the Trust Company of America, proceedings were started in the Federal court at Raleigh, by W. H. Pace, as counsel for the creditor, for foreclosure of the mortgage securing the bond issue.

The mill has paid the interest regularly since 1901, when the bonds were issued, until this year. A. A. Thompson is president of the mill. He is also president of the Raleigh and Caraleigh Mills, both of which are understood to be in good condition. Under the proceeding against the Neuse Mill, a commissioner will be named by the court to sell the plant.

Two paper mills and other enterprises have failed in the same building and with the same waterpower in recent years, the cotton mill having been established a dozen years ago.

Organization Meeting of Parker Cotton Mills Company.

A number of the stockholders of the Parker Cotton Mills Company met Saturday morning in the office of Haynesworth and Haynesworth, Greenville, S. C., and elected the board of directors. The directors then met and completed the organization of the company, electing officers and passing on the bylaws of the company. The stockholders at the meeting represented eight out of the ten million dollars subscribed to the company.

A month ago the prospectus of the Parker Cotton Mills Company was issued and contained therein was a comprehensive statement of the plans and purposes of the company. The meeting confirmed what was announced in the prospectus with a few changes.

The stockholders elected the following directors: John Kerr Branch, of Thomas Branch and Co., bankers and brokers, Richmond, Va.

(Continued on Page 17)

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Excellent Location for Establishment of Cotton Mill

At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

J. W. WHITE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Electricity in the South.

(Continued from page 3)

which receives power from many power plants on different streams in several States. Hence, low-water or high-water on one river, which might temporarily disable certain plants, has but a slight effect on the whole system.

The lines of the Southern Power Co. extend 150 miles north and south and 200 miles east and west, and connect into a single hydro-electric power system plants aggregating 100,000 horsepower. It is a magnificent demonstration of what electricity can do to conserve and utilize waterpower in developing the great and growing textile and other industries of the South. The Southern Power Co. is furnishing light to forty-five cities and towns and supplying current to six street railway systems and to hundreds of motors for various uses. This power development is the result of intelligent and far-sighted business courage and confidence in Southern affairs, which have inspired and actuated the men who have built up this great enterprise.

I am informed that the millions already invested in the Southern Power Co. have not yet yielded even a moderate net income to those who have put their money into an investment which has benefited others more than themselves by insuring an increase in production and profit to its patrons, a striking evidence of the importance of a generous treatment by authorities as well as by those who derive an absolute money benefit.

A brief consideration of the special advantages already derived from the use of electric power in the cotton industry will well illustrate the benefits to be gained from the general extension in the use of this wonderful force to other fields.

The output of cotton mills has been increased and the quality of goods is improved, due largely to the uniform speed attained by the electric drive compared with power conveyed through belts and lines of shafting. This uniform speed has resulted in an increased production with an increased profit, which in some cases exceeds the cost of the electric power. With electric drives, recording meters can be placed in the circuits which supply

power, and the instantaneous power or the total power for any given time can thus be ascertained, a feature of great value to the management in determining whether separate departments of the mill are starting or stopping on time and whether the full load is kept on the machines during working hours.

With electric drives, one set of machines or a part of a mill can be independently operated when it is not advantageous or convenient to run the whole mill. When there is a single power house with mechanical drive, and enlargement must be conditioned upon the extension of shafting or belting; but with electricity, wires can be readily run to any point in the old buildings or to new buildings.

In the territory of the Southern Power Co. it was at first difficult to induce the mill managers to adopt electric power, and it took three years of effort to introduce ten thousand horsepower; then, however, mill managers observed the advantages of their neighbors who used electric power, with the result that at the end of the next period of three years electric power had increased to more than 65,000 horsepower, while now there is a total of 80,000 horsepower of electric machinery installed.

Of the 300 or more cotton mills in North Carolina, about 25 per cent. are now wholly driven electrically. Although there has been a great increase in the number of cotton mills in the South in recent years, the mills have been devoted to the production of the cheaper grades of cloth; but it is predicted that the future growth will not be merely in the number of mills, but will be in the production of the finer grades of cotton fabrics.

Illustrated Lecture on Gardening.

On Saturday night, March 18th, at the Woodside Mill of Greenville, S. C., there was an illustrated lecture on gardens and gardening. This lecture was given at the Y. M. C. A. by Mr. Jas. L. Corbery of the Bureau of Plant Industry Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. It was largely attended and was very instructive and helpful to those interested in gardening.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market has shown practically no change during the past week. It was reported that some lines of wide sheetings had been reduced in price, but this was denied by the agents.

Manufacturers and handlers of about three-quarters of the denim output in this country state that they have practically sold up their principal lines for the season, although the prices secured have not been very satisfactory.

It was intimated by some in the market that stocks of some well known lines of staples might not be of such great volume in some hands as the talk about the reduction in price of these goods would indicate. The difference in price between what agents are now selling some lines and the price at which these lines are being quoted on post cards are considerable, but it was pointed out that these prices were in many instances made only a short time ago and that prices at which these goods are owned by not a few in the market are very little higher than those at which they are now being offered in some places.

Sales in the Fall River cloth market last week showed a material increase not only over the average weekly total of recent months but the somewhat larger totals of the last two or three weeks.

The best estimate of the total sales for last week is 200,000 pieces. Probably a third of these were spots. Most of the others are to be delivered in April and May, though some of the deliveries run farther ahead.

Sellers of shirtings report that the trade does not appear to be quite ready to buy in any large quantities for the spring season, but they say that from advanced business that has been done, especially on colored yarn goods, the stocks of the shirt manufacturers would seem to be in a very low condition. This fact, they say, would lead the trade to believe that the coming season will be a satisfactory one for the shirt trade.

Print cloths, 28-in. std.. 3% to..
28-inch, 64x60s. 3% to ..
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72 5% to 5%
Gray goods, 38% in std. 5 to 5%
Brown drills, standards 8% to 8%
Sheetings, south std.. 8 to 8%
3-yard yard 7% to ..
4-yard, 56x60 6 to 6%
Denims, 9-ounce 14 to 17
Stark, 8-ounce duck.... 13% to ..
Hartford, 11-ounce 40-
inch duck 17 to ..
Tickings, 8-ounce 13% to ..
Standard fancy prints.. 5 to 5%
Standard gingham 7 to ..
Fine dress gingham.... 7% to 9%
Kid finished cambrics.. 4 to 4%

Weekly Statistics.

New York, March 17.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending March 17, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Year	Last Year
Port receipts	62,760	76,748
Overland to mills and		
Canada	18,489	6,888
Southern mill takings		
(estimated)	40,000	35,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	24,162	15,820
Brought into sight for the week.....	97,087	102,796

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Year	Last Year
Port receipts.....	7,324,319	6,254,049
Overland to mills and Canada	768,227	660,482
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,720,000	1,840,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1st.....	473,770	431,628
Brought into sight for season.....	10,736,316	9,192,085
One thousand, two hundred and fifty-one bales deduction from receipts for season.		

Cotton Crop of 1910.

Washington, March 20.—The census bureau's reports show the cotton crop of 1910 to be 11,941,563 bales, counting round as half bales and including linters, compared with 10,396,209 for 1909, including in the statistics for 1910 are:

Linters 397,592 bales; Sea Island cotton 90,368 bales; round 112,887 bales.

The average gross weight of the bales is 501.2 pounds for 1910 compared with 496.6 1909.

Expressed in equivalent 500 pound bales the 1910 crop is 11,969,757 compared with 10,315,382 for 1909.

Cotton estimates by ginner and delinters as remaining to be ginned and included in the statistics for 1910 amounting to 70,169 bales.

The 1910 crop, by states is reported as follows:

State.	Running Bales.	500 lb. Bales.
Alabama	1,217,399	1,220,507
Arkansas.....	821,233	844,850
Florida.....	68,295	59,916
Georgia.....	1,865,896	1,818,582
Louisiana.....	256,987	256,333
Mississippi.....	1,250,479	1,303,379
North Carolina.....	771,185	723,467
Oklahoma.....	954,433	957,004
South Carolina.....	1,237,036	1,166,187
Tennessee.....	336,206	348,139
Texas.....	3,071,263	3,170,098
All other states...	91,148	91,295

No Man Knoweth.

Hubbus—Has your wife a good cook now?
Subbubs—I don't know. I haven't been home since this morning.—Ex-

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The past week in cotton yarns can not be called satisfactory and is about on a par with many that have gone before.

The bulk of the business that was done consisted of sales of a few bales for quick delivery. Some houses report a very small business and the best orders were obtained by firms who cut their commissions. Deliveries on old contracts continue to be good.

The demand for weaving yarns was not strong and does not show any signs of improving. While the demand covered a pretty fair range of numbers, there were no large lots taken; a few bales of skeins or 50 or 100 warps was about the average.

The combed yarn situation is fully as bad as the carded yarn, and some think it worse. Knitters of high grade hosiery who use combed and mercerized yarns, do not see much new business in sight. It will not be long until present orders are completed, and unless new business comes in, between now and then, they will have idle machinery.

When the unfavorable outlook for business is taken into consideration, it may seem contradictory to say that prices are probably at the lowest for some time. Yet that is the opinion of some of the sharpest men in the trade. From their standpoint it is only a question of establishing an equilibrium between supply and demand.

Prices for the week were on the whole slightly better than last week and coarse numbers from 10's to 16's are stronger than finer numbers.

Some of the sales made were 8-3 warps, dark stock at 20 cents and 8-3 white stock on tubes at 21 cents. Sales of 16-2 warps at 22 1-2 cents, 10-2 warps at 21 1-2 cents, 24's cones 24 1-4 cents, 10's cones 21 cents, 40-2 warps at 20 cents, are also reported.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	20	20 1-2
10s	20 1-2-21	
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21 1-2	
16s	21 1-2-22	
20s	22	
24s	24	
30s	24 1-2	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	20 1-2-21	
10s	21	
12s	21 1-2	
14s	21 1-2-22	
16s	22	
20s	22	22 1-2
24s	23 1-2	
26s	24	
30s	24 3-4-25	
40s	29	
50s	36	
60s	42	

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	20	21 1-2
8-4 slack	21 1-2	
9-4 slack	21 1-2-22	

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20 1-2	
10s	21	
12s	21	21 1-2
14s	21 1-2	
16s	22	22 1-2
20s	22 1-2	
24s	24	
26s	24	24 1-2
30s	24 1-2	
40s	28 1-2-29	

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	
10s	21 1-2	
12s	21 1-2-22	
14s	22	
16s	22 1-2	
20s	22 1-2	
24s	23 1-2-24	
26s	24	
30s	24 1-2-25	
36s	27 1-2-28	
40s	29	29 1-2
50s	36	36 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	20 1-2	
10s	21	
12s	21 1-2	
14s	23	
16s	22 1-2-23	
18s	23	
20s	23	
22s	23	23 1-2
24s	23 1-2-24	
26s	24 1-2-25	
30s	25 1-2-26	
40s	30	

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	26	
24s	26 1-2-27	
26s	27 1-2	
30s	30	
40s	34	
50s	39	40
60s	45	

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30	30 1-2
24s	33	
30s	37	
40s	42	43
50s	50	
60s	59	60

Awful.

"You must have had a terrible experience with no food, and mosquitoes swarming around you," I said to the shipwrecked mariner who had been cast upon the Jersey sands.

"You just bet I had a terrible experience," he acknowledged. "My experience was worse than that of the man who wrote 'Water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink.' With me it was bites, bites everywhere, but not a bite to eat."

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills...	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	
American Spinning Co. 160		
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd 90		
Aragón Mills	65	
Arcadia Mills	100	
Arkwright Mills	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga. ... 60	65	
Avondale Mills, Ala. ... 116	120	
Belton Cotton Mills. ... 132		
Brandon Mills	96	
Brogan Mills	61	
Calhoun Mills	61	
Capital Cotton Mills. ... 80	85	
Chiquola Mills	175	
Clifton Mfg. Co.	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd. ... 100		
Courtenay Mfg. Co. 88	95	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga. 92½	100	
Cox Mfg. Company	70	
D. E. Converse Co.	100	
Clinton Cotton Mills. ... 125		
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala. ... 110		
Darlington Mfg. Co. ... 75		
Drayton Mills	90	95
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga. 117		
Easley Cotton Mills. ... 160	165	
Enoree Mfg. Co.	55	
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd. ... 100		
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga. 75		
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga. 210		
Fairfield Cotton Mills. ... 70		
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga. 80		
Glennwood Mills	140	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co. ... 101		
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd. ... 95		
Gluck Mills	101	
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd. ... 38		
Graniteville Mfg. Co. ... 160	165	
Greenwood Cotton Mills 57	59	
Grendel Mills	101	
Hamrick Mills	110	
Hartsville Cot. Mills. ... 190		
Inman Mills	110	
Inman Mills, pfd	101	
Jackson Mills	95	
King, Jno. P. Mfg Co., Ga. 85	100	
Lancaster Cotton Mills. 130		
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd 98		
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	
Laurens Cot. Mills. ...	125	
Limestone Cotton Mills. ... 175		
Lockhart Mills	75	
Marlboro Mills	80	
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	
Monarch Cot. Mills. ... 105	110	
Monaghan Mills	104	
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six Mills	140	
Norris Cotton Mills. ...	130	
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd. ... 90		
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd ... 90		
Orr Cotton Mills	101	
Ottarway Mills	100	
Oconee common	100	
Oconee, pfd	100	
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	100	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd. ... 100		
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	162½	
Pickens Cotton Mills. ... 92	98	
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	170	

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks, N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	
Alington	140	
Atherton	75	
Avon	98	
Bloomfield	110	
Brookside	105	
Bloomfield	110	
Brown Mfg. Co.	95	
Chadwick-Hoskins	100	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd. ... 101		
Cannon	125	141
Cabarrus	135	
Clara	110	
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	135	
Dresden	136	
Dilling		
Efrd	125	
Elmira, pfd	100	
Erwin, pfd	101	
Florence	120	
Flint	116	125
Gaston	90	
Gibson	70	75
Highland Park	200	
Highland Park, pfd	101	
Henrietta	170	
Imperial	101	
Kesler	140	
Linden		
Loray, pfd	90	94
Lowell	200	
Lumberton	251	
Mooresville	125	
Modena	100	
Nokomis, N. C.	200	
Ozark	110	
Patterson	120	125
Raleigh	103	
Roanoke Mills		
Salisbury	136	
Statesville Cot. Mills. ... 100		
Trenton, N. C.		
Tuscarora	110	
Washington, pfd	107½	
Washington	30	
Wiscasset	120	125
Woodlawn	103	
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co. 115		
Riverside Mills	25	
Saxon Mills	125	130
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga. 60		
Spartan Mills	126	
Toxaway Mills	72	
Tucapau Mills	260	
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd	70	
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd	15	
Victor Mfg. Co.	115	117
Whitney Mfg. Co.	120	
Williamston Mills	120	
Woodruff Cotton Mills. ... 120		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. ... 80		
Warren Mfg. Co.	107	
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd. ... 106	110	
Watts Mills	100	

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

G. B. Wilson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Hanes Knitting Co., of Winston, N. C.

W. C. Eason has been promoted to carder at Alpine Mill No. 1, of Morganton, N. C.

Ed Boone, of Winnsboro, S. C., has become master mechanic at the Arcade Mills of Rock Hill, S. C.

W. H. Sanders, of Charlotte, has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Lando, S. C.

Oscar Kennitt has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Hanes Knitting Co., of Winston, N. C.

J. A. Greer has taken charge of the finishing as well as the card room at the Avondale Mills, of Birmingham, Ala.

C. D. Hughes has resigned his position as overseer of cloth room at the Mills Mfg. Co., of Greenville, S. C., and moved to Greers.

Rufus Hatley has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Wicassett Mill No. 1, of Albemarle, N. C.

E. R. Durham, of Catachee, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Mills Mfg. Co., of Greenville.

Thos. R. Morton, of Magnolia Mills has become overseer of spinning and assistant superintendent of Alpine Mills No. 1, of Morganton, N. C.

Robt. A. Johnson has resigned as secretary of the Steel's Mill, at Rockingham, N. C., after fifteen years service.

E. L. Goble has resigned his position at the Alpine Mills, of Morganton, N. C., and returned to China Grove, N. C.

John W. Covington has accepted the position of secretary and treasurer at the Steele Mills, of Rockingham, N. C.

C. E. Stratford has resigned his position at Chester, S. C., and become overseer of barning at the Highland Park Mills.

F. G. Parker has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Lumberton Cotton Mills, of Lumberton, N. C.

Joe. Hammill has resigned as superintendent at Altamahaw, N. C., and returned to his former home at Gloucester City, N. J.

R. Gosnell, of the Laurens Mill, Laurens, S. C., has taken a position in the weave room of the Watts Mill of the same place.

G. R. White, formerly superintendent of the Leeco Mfg. Co., of Jonesboro, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., of Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. Stirewalt, of the Arcade Mill at Rock Hill, has become master mechanic at the Fairfield Mills of Winnsboro, S. C.

R. G. Cavney has resigned as card grinder at Clover, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Ozark Mills, of Gastonia, N. C.

J. M. O'Brien has resigned as superintendent of the Asheville, N. C., Quilt Mills, and is now located at North Adams, Mass.

H. A. Kinimore has resigned as second hand in cloth room at Easley Mills to become overseer of cloth room at Hartwell, Ga.

J. G. Sayer, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Unity Spinning Mill at La Grange, Ga.

Thos. Duncan has resigned as manager of the Clifton Mfg. Co. No. 2 store at Clifton, S. C., and has moved to Northwest Canada.

Joe Erwin Gant will be superintendent in addition to his present position as general manager of the Altamahaw (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

D. A. Abernathy, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Catawba Mills, of Newton, N. C., is now located at Maiden, N. C.

E. A. Morgan, treasurer of the Double Shoals, N. C., Mfg. Co., was a visitor at Shelby, N. C., this week. He is seventy-seven years of age.

Chas. Sumner, formerly superintendent of the Brander Mills, of Concord, N. C., is now superintendent of the Wellford, S. C., Mfg. Co.

J. B. Bradford, formerly of the Bradford Knitting Co., of Statesville, is now conducting the Charlotte Brass Works, of Charlotte, N. C.

J. E. Turner, of the Brandon Mills of Greenville, S. C., has taken a position in the machine shop of the American Spinning Co., of the same place.

Arch Greer, of the American Spinning Co., of Greenville, S. C., has taken a position in the machine shop of the Woodside Mills of the same place.

Chas. Smith, who recently resigned as assistant superintendent of the Klothe Mills, of Kings Mountain, N. C., is now located at Cowpens, S. C.

T. S. Ganes, of the Hillsboro, Texas, Cotton Mill, is now filling the position of overseer of weaving at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, of Atlanta, Ga.

F. B. Harrington, overseer of spinning at Wicassett Mills No. 1, Albemarle, N. C., has been transferred to the same position in Mill No. 4 of the same company.

Gordon M. Patterson has resigned as overseer of finishing at the Avondale Mills of Birmingham, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Brogan Mills of Anderson, S. C.

R. M. Broom, formerly overseer of carding at the Lockmore Mill, of Yorkville, S. C., has become overseer of carding at the Hanes Knitting Co., of Winston, N. C.

Tom Mullis has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Dresden Mills, of Lumberton, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Entwistle Mills, of Rockingham, N. C.

Scott Brannon, formerly master mechanic at the Ivy Mills, of Brookford, N. C., is now holding a similar position at the Hanes Spinning Co., of Winston, N. C.

G. M. Sanders has resigned as second hand in the picker room at the Manetta Mills at Lando and returned to his former home at Bessemer City, N. C.

E. B. Wilbur, formerly superintendent of the Mollohon Mill, is spending this week at Newberry, S. C., but will leave Saturday for his future home at Danielson, Conn.

Crowder Hughes, of Clifton, and J. I. Cabiness, of Converse, represented their ledges at the grand lodge, W. O. W., in Columbia, S. C., last week.

E. C. Barnhardt, who recently resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Gibson Mills, of Concord, N. C., accompanied J. W. Cannon on his trip to Porto Rico and the Bermuda Islands.

R. C. Thatcher has resigned his position as superintendent of the Chester Spinning Company, of Chester, Pa., and will return to the Coosa Manufacturing Company, Piedmont, Alabama, with which he was formerly connected.

W. Walter Rigby, formerly superintendent of the Columbus branch of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., who has been with one of the New England mills for some time, has returned to Columbus and has been appointed assistant superintendent of the same mill.

Bad Accident Averted.

The Erwin Mills at West Durham, N. C., were thrown into a state of excitement on March 14th by what was a miraculous escape from death. E. H. Hardson, who is a big man, weighing some 200 pounds, was working under some shafting, oiling some machinery. He wore a sweater, and while standing a little too near the belting this part of his clothing was caught up, and the big man was hurled to the large pulleys at the ceiling. So terrific was the thrust that when his foot struck the ceiling the heel of his shoe was entirely knocked off and thrown a distance of about 50 feet. For five times in rapid succession the heavy man was carried around the shafting at the ceiling, and then the big machinery turned loose its victim and he was hurled to the floor, ten feet below, in a heap. Employees of the mill rushed to the scene expecting to find that the man's life had been crushed out, but to their great surprise and pleasure he

was not seriously hurt. He arose unaided, and it was found that not a bone was broken nor was there a scar on his body. He had only received a good shaking up.

Mills Have Right to "Dock" Workmen.

An interesting case tried before Magistrate Robert J. Gantt, at Spartanburg, S. C., was that of J. V. Morrow against Arkwright Mills. Morrow is a weaver. He had been "docked" or fined about \$13 for defects in cloth which he wove, and sued to recover that amount. Magistrate Gantt gave a decision in favor of the mills, since it was brought out that it is a rule of the mills that employees shall be "docked" for defective work.

Several nice legal and industrial questions were involved in the case.

Annual Banquet at Pelzer.

The annual banquet given by Capt. Ellison A. Smyth to the overseers of his Pelzer Mills was given on Friday night in the old armory hall. This event is always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure and is enjoyed thoroughly by all the participants.

Mill Store Robbed.

The store of the Glen-Lowry company, at Whitmire, S. C., was broken open last Thursday night by way of the back window. Several suits of men's clothing are missing, also a number of shoes and hats. On account of the large stock on hand it is difficult to tell what was taken. No arrests have been made.

Papers to be Read at Boston.

"Improvements in Cotton Bleaching," and the large part that machinery has played in reducing cost, will be discussed in a paper by W. B. Williams, M. I. T. '95, before the Congress of Technology in Boston April 10-11; and at the same meeting William S. Johnson, M. I. T. '80, sanitary and hydraulic engineer, will present a paper on "The Pollution of Streams by Manufacturing Wastes," and the present legal status of such pollution.

Prizes at Cliffside.

The management of the Cliffside Mills of Cliffside, N. C., have made the following announcement relative to prizes for yards:

For the best front yards and neatest premises at Cliffside there will be awarded:

First prize of \$15; 2 Second prizes of \$10; 4 Third prizes of \$5; 7 Fourth prizes of \$3; 7 Fifth prizes of \$2; 10 Sixth prizes of \$1.

There will be a committee appointed when the proper time comes to inspect yards and premises and award the prizes which report will be published.

The management of the Company will be glad to render any reasonable assistance to those competing for prizes.

List of Mills Incorrect.

Capt. Ellison Smyth, of Greenville, S. C., who is to head the new merger which is to be called the Pelzer Company, has made a statement to the effect that the list of mills mentioned in the daily press as being those that would be included, was incorrect and unauthorized.

Resigns After Thirty Years Service.

W. S. Manning, who has been connected with the Glendale and Clifton Mills as cotton buyer and local agent for over 30 years has severed his connection with the companies. He will devote his attention to his private interests which are large. Mr. Manning was a close friend and associate of the late D. E. Converse.

Belting Company Buys a Building.

The Charlotte Leather Belting Company, of which Mr. V. J. Guthery is president and treasurer, has made a contract with the Southern Real Estate, Loan & Trust Co., whereby it will come into the possession of the fine corner property at the intersection of Fifth and Graham, consisting of a two-story brick building and site, formerly part of the Charlotte Cotton Mills. This building will be occupied by the Charlotte Leather Belting Company, which now has its offices and quarters on East Fourth street. The consideration for the property was approximately \$20,000.

J. W. Hawke Dead.

J. W. Hawke, secretary and treasurer of the Coosa Manufacturing Co., Piedmont, Ala., cotton mills, died suddenly on Monday, March 6, while in Anniston, Ala. Heart failure is considered the cause of his death. Mr. Hawke was 58 years old. He had always taken an active part in business, and was prominently identified with many business enterprises. He had been associated with the Coosa Manufacturing Co., practically since it was incorporated in 1891. He had also been one of the organizers of the Ide Cotton Mill, Jacksonville, Ala., of which he was for many years the vice president.

New Card Clothing Company.

The Charlotte Manufacturing company has been incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, by F. W. Glover, P. L. McMahon and A. J. Crampton, all of who are connected with the Textile Mill Supply Company, of Charlotte, N. C.

The new company has purchased the machinery and equipment of the Southern Card Clothing and Reed company and will conduct the business of manufacturing card clothing and loom reeds. A number of improvements will be made and J. A. McMillan will be manager.

The incorporators are successful and experienced mill supply men and will doubtless do a large business.

Textile Building For Fair.

At a meeting of the County Fair Association at Greenville, S. C., secretary Paul V. Moore suggested that a textile building be erected, in which the cotton mills could place exhibits.

Mayor Lee said he was heartily in sympathy with the idea, and had no doubt that the presidents of all the cotton mills in the county would do all they could to aid the project. He said, however, that owing to the present condition of the cotton trade he doubted if the mills would be able to contribute as liberally as they might like to.

Mayor Lee appointed as a committee to confer with cotton mill presidents in regard to the matter: Samuel J. Nichols, chairman; J. P. Fielder, J. W. Allen and Paul V. Moore.

Texas Governor Vetoes Factory Bill

Governor Colquitt, of Texas, has vetoed Townsend's bill appropriating \$150,000 to build a cotton factory at the Rusk Penitentiary. The governor says the new prison laws call for an additional expenditure of \$250,000 during the next six months, and the State cannot afford to incur this additional expense. He disapproved of the general policy of making experiments with the public funds in the penitentiaries. He calls attention to the State railroad, declaring it is a great failure, costing several hundred dollars a month above income. Further experiments at Rusk might result in the total abandonment of that Penitentiary. Another objection is that it would bring convict labor in competition with free labor. He says if a cotton factory is to be established by the State at all it should be established at Gatesville, where juvenile prisoners could be trained in the manufacture of such goods.

New Power Company.

A four million dollar electric power company, the Yadkin River Power Company, was chartered this week for the specific purpose of taking over the Blewitt Falls power plant in Richmond county, N. C., complete it and set on foot electric transmission and power enterprises in the operation of public utilities, sale of power and interurban lines. This means a vast amount of development of this kind throughout the zone available for the operation of the company, which includes Raleigh, that city being specified as the home office of the new corporation. The three incorporators who are the resident stockholders are W. A. Leland, W. S. Ide, and J. S. Viehe, all of Rockingham, N. C. The manufacture and sale of electrical machinery and current, operation of electric machinery and current, operation of electric railways and a great number of other general powers are specified in the charter. The completion of the great power plant near Rockingham and the development and distribution of its vast power possibilities is said to be the prime object of the new corporation.

Statement by Robertson & Trollinger.

Following the recent failure of the Trollinwood Mfg. Co., of Haw River, N. C., and the bankruptcy of B. S. Robertson and John A. Trollinger, statements were made in the daily press conveying the idea of very large liabilities.

In order to correct these Messrs. Robertson and Trollinger issued the following statement:

"The accounts that have appeared in the papers concerning our financial troubles are somewhat inaccurate and calculated to do us injustice. Our personal liabilities are largely overstated and the assets of the Trollinwood Manufacturing Co. largely understated. Our personal unsecured liabilities are less than \$6,000 combined. Our troubles were brought about by accommodation indorsements. A large majority of our liabilities are of this nature, and the greater part of this will be paid dollar for dollar independent of our indorsement. Still in filing our schedules we had to list all liabilities, both actual and contingent, and have surrendered everything that we had and do not want to be put in a false light before the public."

Rehearing on Cotton Piece Goods.

Attorneys representing 124 cotton mills of South Carolina on last Friday secured an order from Judge Gary at chambers to require the members of the railroad commission of South Carolina to show cause on April 3 why they should not be permanently enjoined from enforcing the order for a rehearing of the cotton goods piece rate.

Several weeks ago the commission signed an order reducing the rates on cotton piece goods by approximately 20 per cent. in this State. The members of the commission adopting this order were John Earle, John G. Richards and B. L. Caughman, the last named voting against the reduction. This order followed a hearing at which much testimony was presented by the railroads and the textile plants.

With a changed personnel, the members being B. L. Caughman, John G. Richards, Jr., and G. McD. Hampton, the commission, upon petition of the railroads, granted a rehearing. Commissioner Richards voted against the rehearing. Commissioners Caughman and Hampton voted for a reopening of the case.

In the petition of the cotton manufacturers it is alleged that the order for a rehearing is invalid because the order was not made by a majority of the commission meeting as a commission. Exception is taken to the vote of B. L. Caughman, who was in Florida when the action of the commission was taken. It is also charged that the commission did not permit the representatives of the mills to make argument as to why the order for a rehearing should not be granted.

Petticoats and Cotton Mills.

"I'm very old-fashioned," said the charming young matron. "I wear petticoats and love my husband."

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It is those who do not wear petticoats who are charged with ruining the dry goods trade.

It was an able distributor of white cotton goods who was talking at the Selwyn. "Formerly," he said, "a woman would wear two or three articles of cotton underwear. Now she wears the fig leaf with one silk or near-silk petticoat and one hobble skirt. A modern fashion woman is sure leaving cotton cloth to the heathen. Figure it up if you like and see what it all means. There are about 30,000,000 women and girls in the United States. Curtail their consumption of cotton goods by five yards apiece. This average is not too much, I think. It means leaving 150,000,000 yards of cotton goods on the merchants' counter." "My wife," continued the orator, "don't use as much petticoat stuff as she used to by 40 or 50 yards a year. We mill men and dry goods distributors must pray for the return of the good old way where wives love their husbands and wear petticoats."—Charlotte Chronicle.

Organization Meeting of Parker Cotton Mills Company

(Continued from page 13)

Edwin P. Frost, of Henry W. Frost and Co., Charleston, S. C.

H. J. Haynsworth, attorney at law, Greenville.

R. F. Herrick, of Fish, Richardson, Herrick and Neave, attorneys at law, Boston, Mass.

Thomas Motley, of Curtis and Sanger, bankers and brokers, Boston.

Lewis W. Parker, Greenville.

Thomas F. Parker, president of Monaghan Mills, Greenville.

Edwin W. Robertson, president National Loan and Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.

R. P. Snelling, of Saco, Pettee Co., machinery builders, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

Officers:

After their election, the directors held a meeting and elected the following officers: President, Lewis W. Parker; vice-president, Thomas F. Parker and M. L. Marchant; treasurer, Alex. Macbeth; secretary and assistant treasurer, M. M. Trotter, Jr.

Besides the election of officers the directors passed upon the by-laws of the company and these were adopted. The meeting was for the purpose of organization. The meeting adjourned at 2:30.

The total capitalization of the Parker Cotton Mills Company is \$10,000,000 and it is the first large corporation of the kind organized in the South.

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The employment bureau will be made a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We are in closer touch with the mills than any other publication and can do more toward placing men in good positions. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

Quick Work.

At 2 o'clock one day last week we received a letter from a superintendent saying that his spinner was leaving and that he would want a good man. The job paid \$4.25. We notified a member of our employment bureau and the next morning he was at the mill ahead of anyone else.

This week we had calls for two section men, a master mechanic, an overseer of weaving, and were advised of an opening for an overseer of spinning, and also where an assistant superintendent would be needed. We promptly notified members of our employment bureau of these openings. When we have nobody on the bureau list we notify our subscribers whom we happen to know want positions. We never assist anyone who is not a subscriber.

As the **Southern Textile Bulletin** grows our influence is extended and we are the first to get in touch with vacancies.

Cloth Room Overseer.

Want cloth room overseer for 10,000 spindle mill. None but sober and experienced men need apply. Address No. 1001, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Section Man Wanted.

Wanted section man for filling. Pay \$8.00 per week. Married man preferred. First-class mill. Address No. 1000, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent. Have had ten years of actual experience and have diploma of correspondence course. Can handle a mill on either plain or fancy weaving. Good references. Address No. 4.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinning in North Carolina or South Carolina. Twenty years experience. Married; sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 5.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT at not less than \$2,000. Nine years experience as superintendent. Married; age 43. Now employed, but wish to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or as carder in large mill. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Married. Age 36. Sober. 16 years experience as carder and spinner. 4 years with present mill as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 6.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Address No. 7.

WANTED—Position as carder. Have had ten years experience and have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Can give good references. Address No. 8.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have held good positions and can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 9.

Not What You Thought.

She laid the still white form beside those which had gone before: no sob, no sigh forced its way from her heart, throbbing as though it would burst. Suddenly a cry broke the stillness of the place—one single heart-breaking shriek; then silence; another cry; more silence; then all silent but for a guttural murmur, which seemed to well up from her very soul. She left the place. She would lay another egg tomorrow.

A. H. Washburn, President

F. H. Washburn, Treas. & Manager

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TEXTILE BOOKS.

The **Southern Textile Bulletin** sell all books which have been written on textile subjects. Only a few of these are mentioned below:

TEXTILE DIRECTORY—Published annually by Lord & Nagle—A complete directory of all textile manufacturers in the United States and Canada, yarn manufacturers, dealers, manufacturers' agents. Office edition, \$3.00. Travelers' edition, \$2.00.

THE BLUE BOOK—Davidson & Co.—A Textile Directory of the United States and Canada. A new book every year. Office edition, \$4.00. Travelers' edition, \$3.00.

AMERICAN REPORTS AND DIRECTORY OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS—Dockham—The 44th Annual Edition for the year 1910. 600 pages, handsomely bound, \$5.00.

COTTON MILL PROCESS AND CALCULATIONS—D. A. Tompkins—An elementary treatise for textile schools and home study, covering in a very instructive manner all the processes of cotton manufacture. Illustrated throughout with original drawings, \$5.00.

COTTON MILL COMMERCIAL FEATURES—D. A. Tompkins—A very complete work of general information for all interested in cotton manufacturing, \$5.00.

TEXTILE CALCULATIONS—Posselt—A complete guide to calculations relating to the construction of all kinds of yarns and fabrics, the analysis of cloth, speed, power and belt calculations, 186 pages, illustrated, \$2.00.

PRACTICAL COTTON CALCULATIONS—Whitworth—A text book of practical cotton yarn, cloth and general mill calculations, \$1.25.

PRACTICAL CARDER—James A. Greer—A brief but comprehensive treatise on the art and science of carding, \$1.00.

CARDING AND SPINNING—G. F. Ivey—A condensed treatise on cotton carding and spinning, over 200 pages, \$1.25.

LOOM FIXING AND WEAVING—G. F. Ivey—A work on the cotton loom by a practical man, \$1.25.

WEAVING PLAIN AND FANCY—Thomas Nelson—This is a thoroughly practical book on weaving and fixing both plain and fancy looms, \$1.25.

TEXTILE CHEMISTRY AND DYEING—By Louis A. Onley, head of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, Lowell Textile School, 230 pages, 80 illustrations, \$3.50.

TEXTILE DESIGN—By Fenwick Umpleby, Head of Department of Textile Design, Lowell Textile School, 275 pages, 340 illustrations, \$3.50.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL DIRECTORY—The most accurate and reliable directory of the South, \$1.00.

CLOTH EXAMINING FOR WAREHOUSEMEN AND OTHERS—A handy book for men interested in Cotton Cloth Examining, \$1.00.

HUMIDIFICATION AND HYGROMETRY—Winward—A large amount of practical information on humidification and hygrometry, \$3.50.

JACQUARD WEAVING AND DESIGNING—Bell—A carefully prepared book by a practical man, \$4.00.

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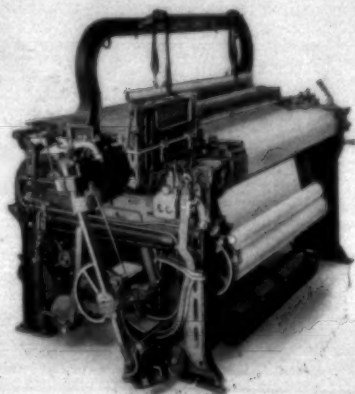
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